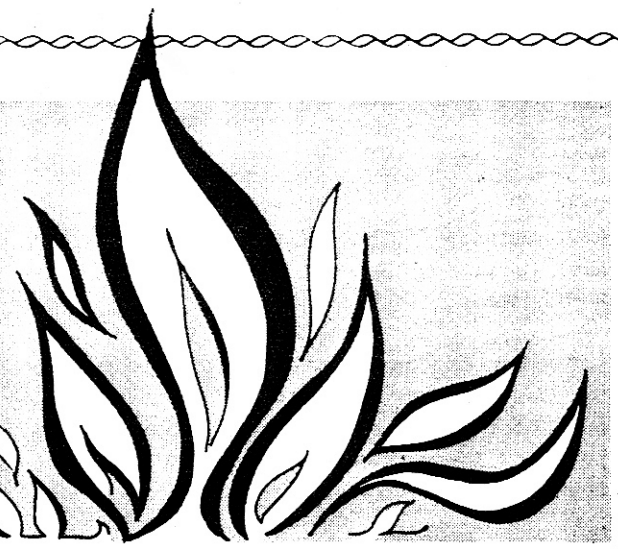


HOW·NI·KAN

PEOPLE OF THE FIRE



Vol. 11, No. 5

Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe

May, 1989

Campaign heats up; more than 800 ask for absentee ballots

By Pat Sulcer

More than 800 tribal members have registered their intention to vote in this year's tribal election by requesting an absentee ballot. And, as the June 4 deadline to request an absentee ballot draws near and the race for three key Business Committee positions heats up, electioneering tactics of past years are being repeated, including mass mail-outs and political advertisements in Pottawatomie County newspapers.

Cecil Pensoneau, Richard Whitecotton and Leon Bruno have run ads locally questioning bingo profits and condemning incumbent chairman John Barrett for not providing "meaningful employment" through "tribal industry." Pensoneau, Bruno and Whitecotton have also mailed out flyers attacking the recent bank purchase by the tribe and lauding the economic development efforts of the neighboring Sac and Fox Nation.

Barrett and Pensoneau are involved in libel litigation stemming from Pensoneau's 1987 campaign tactics. That suit, brought in tribal court, has been postponed for hearing until August at Pensoneau's request.

Incumbents Levier and Melot have limited their campaign litera-

ture to the *HowNiKan* while Barrett has utilized both the *HowNiKan* and the *Tecumseh Countywide News* to explain his platform of economic development, education and professionalism, tribal outreach and intergovernmental cooperation.

Pensoneau, Whitecotton, Grievance Committee candidates Linda Capps, Esther Lowden, Jerry Motley, Dana Scheuerman and Pensoneau's "campaign manager" Sheila Hall all attended the recent Kansas City Regional Council. When called to the microphone by Chairman Barrett to explain his campaign platform Pensoneau turned the microphone over to his "candidate manager" Sheila Hall who then read from a flyer promulgated by the group. After urging from the 200-plus gathering, Pensoneau again took the microphone and stated he didn't think he could run the tribe - but could get someone who could. Barrett countered with his belief that the chairman of the Potawatomi Tribe should be able to address congressmen, businessmen, bankers and tribal members with equal ease, adding that a good chairman should have the qualifications to understand every position within the adminis-

Continued, page 22

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA

TRIBAL ROLL CARD
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

ID# _____ BORN _____
is an enrolled member of the federally recognized Citizen Band
Potawatomi Tribe and a descendant of _____
who qualified for the 1937 tribal roll.

DATE _____

TRIBAL SECRETARY _____

New Tribal Enrollment Card

Descendancy Change Official

On May 5 the Acting Deputy to the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs and the Anadarko Area BIA Director passed into law the recent constitutional amendments approved by the Potawatomi people mandating enrollment by descendancy and staggered four-year terms of office.

More than 900 applications for enrollment under the new guidelines are currently being processed with another 10-20 arriving daily. Applicants are encouraged to be

patient as their confirmed enrollment will be sent to them as soon as processing and Business Committee review is completed.

A new enrollment card has been designed stating the enrollee "is an enrolled member of the federally recognized Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe and a descendant of (their ancestor) who qualified for the 1937 tribal roll." A new code and numerical series will also be used to differentiate enrollees under the new guidelines from those enrolled previously by blood degree.

Bingo 'aberrations' revealed

The discovery process in the tribe's lawsuit against Enterprise Management Consultants, Inc., former bingo hall managers, continues to produce "statistical aberrations" indicating the tribe may not have received all it was due in some years in which the hall was under

Enterprise direction.

A review of EMCI's tax returns revealed their bingo operation averaged an annual gross of \$1,655,175.20 with an average prize payout of 35 percent. In 1984, however, the prize ratio reportedly

Continued, page 22



Clip and mail
your Request
For Ballot!



Request For Ballot - Potawatomi Election 1989

In order to comply with the 1989 Potawatomi Election Ordinance, please fill out this form and return to: **Potawatomi Election Committee. P.O. Box 310, Tecumseh, OK 74873**

Name: _____ Date Of Birth: _____

Address: _____

City, State, ZIP _____

Under the penalty of perjury, I hereby declare this to be my legal signature and Potawatomi Tribal Roll Number

Signature: _____ Tribal Roll Number: _____

Tribal member helps thwart 'W.W. III'

The following story, reprinted from the front page of the April 15, *Los Angeles Times*, is about tribal member Florence Castaneda. A letter from Ms. Castaneda appears on page 5 of this *HowNiKan*.

By Ralph Bartabedian

On her very first day at Northrop's Western Services Department in El Monte, which produced guidance devices for nuclear-armed cruise missiles, Florence Castaneda said she knew that "something was terribly wrong."

In an electronics "clean room," Northrop employees were smoking cigarettes, boiling water for soup, eating lunch at their work stations and watching soap operas on a television set mounted on the supervisor's desk, she recalled.

Castaneda noticed that instead of using industrial solvents to clean and prepare circuit boards for soldering, workers were using a jar of Tarn-X, a retail brand of polish for silverware.

"There was a price tag on it from Thrifty Drug Store," she recalled. "I hadn't seen this kind of work being done in the aerospace industry."

A little more than three years after starting her job, Castaneda blew the whistle on Northrop and played an important role in helping other Northrop workers get in touch with Air Force officials.

As a result of their efforts, a federal indictment was filed earlier this week, charging their former supervisor, Charles Gonsalves, with criminal fraud. Tests were allegedly faked and in some cases not performed at all on cruise missile guidance systems and on stabilization systems for Marine Corps jet fighters, the indictment said.

Besides Gonsalves, criminal charges were filed against Northrop Corp. itself, two high-ranking executives and two other supervisors. Northrop has said the criminal charges against it and two current executives are "unwarranted," but the firm has acknowledged that problems existed at the plant and that Gonsalves and three other employees have been fired.

In December, 1987, the company shut down the operation. It has since cooperated with federal investigators, according to Northrop spokesman Tony Cantafio.

Tiny Outpost

The El Monte plant was just a tiny Northrop outpost, employing about 30 workers and reporting to a parent organization in Newton, Mass. In the operation of the multi-billion-dollar corporation, Western Services Department somehow fell between the cracks. Not only was the plant manager, Gonsalves, charged with fraud, but the factory's quality assurance supervisor and its chief engineer were indicted.

"They tried to tell me that I was a small person and that nobody would listen to me," Castaneda said in an interview this week. It was Castaneda and her fellow workers Leocadio Barajas and Patricia Meyer, who alerted the government to conditions at Northrop's Western Services Department.

Unlike many other defense industry whistleblowers, Castaneda has no financial stake in any False Claims Act lawsuits, which individuals can bring on behalf of the government and share in the damages. She was motivated by a sense of concern over "those nuclear missiles out there" that she always worried "could be the start of World War III."

The recent indictments and the Air Force's examination of the missiles for potential flaws have left her with little sense of vindication. The battle with defense industry giant Northrop, she said, has left her alienated and has destroyed her faith in the aerospace industry.

Castaneda's daughter contacted *The Times* last month, saying that somebody should tell the story

As a result of their efforts, a federal indictment was filed charging their former supervisor with criminal fraud. Tests were allegedly faked and in some cases not performed at all on cruise missile guidance systems and on stabilization systems for Marine Corps jet fighters, the indictment said.

of how much trouble her mother and other Northrop workers had in simply blowing the whistle.

"I called the FBI in November, 1986. They told me I sounded like a disgruntled employee and that it was a case of sour grapes," Castaneda recalled. (Justice Department officials declined to comment on Castaneda.)

It was not until a nephew in the Air National Guard arranged a meeting with Air Force agents from the Office of Special Investigations that anybody would listen to her story.

In January, 1987, an OSI agent came to her home in Baldwin Park and met with Castaneda and fellow workers Barajas and Meyer. In an interview in August, 1987 Barajas confirmed that it was Castaneda who arranged the initial interview with Air Force officials.

"Florence had earlier attempted to contact Northrop, but nothing ever happened," Barajas said. "Pat Meyer and Florence called back east to Precision Products Division (the corporate parent of Western Services Department) to say problems were going on. After that, absolutely nothing was done. It disgusted everybody. We knew that if we tried to complain, nothing would be done."

Barajas said he wrote an anonymous letter to corporate executives at Northrop, but the letter eventually ended up back with Gonsalves. "He posted it on the bulletin board to tell everybody that it wouldn't do any good to complain. He laughed at it. He said, 'Whatever fool tried it didn't get anywhere.'"

After the investigation was launched in 1987, however, government agents met with the employees once every other week at Barajas' house. Barajas provided investigators with a computer tape used to falsify tests on cruise missile guidance systems built at the plant.

At one point in the spring of 1987, the FBI asked permission to wire Barajas for sound to collect evidence.

"I wasn't too happy," he recalled in the 1987 interview. "This tape recorder was really big and bulky and it showed through my shirt. I said, 'This is the FBI's modern technology?' I wished I had gone to Radio Shack and bought my own tape recorder."

He then went to Gonsalves and said he had told the FBI that the company was falsifying tests on the missile guidance units, Barajas said in the 1987 interview. On July 14, 1987, Barajas was fired.

Barajas and Meyer eventually allied themselves with attorney Herbert Hafif of Claremont and filed a suit against Northrop, charging that the firm had defrauded the government by improperly testing the missile components. The Justice Department joined that suit last month.

Certified by NASA

Meanwhile, Castaneda waged her own battle against Gonsalves and the company. She started her job at Northrop on October 23, 1983, as a senior assembler/technician. She was certified by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for a variety of electronics work, including soldering

and assembly. The certifications were granted by Caltech's Jet Propulsion Laboratory and by three defense contractors, Loral, Perkin-Elmer and Honeywell.

Everything about the El Monte operation was out of the mainstream of the aerospace industry, she said. For example, components such as wires did not have "date codes," which are standard in the aerospace industry to provide for traceability.

"When I started to raise concerns," Castaneda said, "Mr. Gonsalves told me that if I just did my work like everybody else, we would get along."

"If you were in with the crowd, you could do whatever you wanted," she said. "That meant going out to the track to place bets at lunch, coming to work intoxicated or anything else you wanted to do."

"It was Mr. Gonsalves' intent to keep everything quiet. It was his own operation, his own dynasty," she added. "When DCAS (the Department Contract Administration Service) would come in, Miss (Cheryl) Hannan would intimidate them."

(Hannan was a quality assurance supervisor at the operation and was one of the former Northrop officials indicted earlier this week.)

When Northrop shut down the El Monte facility in December, 1987, it fired Gonsalves, Hannan and the two others. The company has acknowledged that the operation was not following company procedures. Gonsalves and Hannan could not be reached for comment this week.

In a hearing before the investigations panel of the House Energy and Commerce Committee last year, Northrop Vice Chairman Frank W. Lynch testified that Gonsalves' work "was inadequate or totally unsatisfactory and unacceptable management performance."

Lynch testified that Northrop management learned of the problems at Western Services Department from the government, which had learned about them from the employees.

When asked why the employees went to the government instead of to Northrop management, Lynch testified: "Well, unfortunately, sir the manager of the plant was involved in the decision to falsify or alter or not perform the tests. So, this was being done with the knowledge of and the direction of the manager."

"I don't think I would - if I were in that situation - I don't think I would go to that individual..." he added.

In May, 1984, Castaneda was injured in a fall at work. While recovering, she began to complain about conditions at the plant to several Northrop officials. She said one official in the corporate medical department even came to her home to listen to some of her concerns.

Barajas and Castaneda tried to contact the parent organization of the El Monte operation, the Precision Products Division in Newton, Mass. But, as hourly production workers, they apparently did not know the right people to talk to, they said, or the officials they reached did not want to respond. Again, nothing resulted from their efforts, they said.

In April, 1985, Castaneda went on temporary disability, a result of reinjuring her back and of stress, she said. By then, Northrop had grown so concerned about her allegations that it assigned a psychologist to her case through its insurance adjuster, Industrial Indemnity, she said.

The psychologist, Cherry Ann Clark, visited her at home three times a week for two hours each time for several months.

"She told me to forgive Northrop and to forgive Mr. Gonsalves - to ask God to forgive them - and to just go back to work," she said.

"She would take me to her home or take me to a nice restaurant. When I would cry, she would cry,"

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For the record...

Business Committee Minutes - March 15, 1989

Present: Chairman John Barrett, Vice Chairman Jim Young, Secretary Bob Davis, Committeemen Francis Levier and Hilton Melot, Recording Secretary Pat Sulcer, Tribal Attorney Michael Minnis, Tribal Prosecutor David McCullough, Accounting Director Carolyn Sullivan, Health Services Director Ken Cadaret.

A photo session was held prior to calling the meeting to order to announce the contribution of computer equipment by Michael Minnis to the Pottawatomie County Sheriff's Department. Sheriff Bud Davis, Minnis and Business Committee were photographed by area media representatives.

Meeting called to order at 6:20 p.m.

Discussion was held with Health Services Director Cadaret and Prosecutor McCullough regarding tribal-state intergovernmental agreements governing Indian Child Welfare cases. McCullough has drafted an intergovernmental agreement that amends Section 410 of the Potawatomi Juvenile Code. Bob Davis moved to approve Potawatomi Resolution #89-44A approving a foster care agreement between the Oklahoma DHS and the tribe. Jim Young seconded; passed 5-0. Bob Davis moved to approve Resolution #89-46 authorizing John Barrett to sign as the tribal agent on the intergovernmental foster care agreement. Hilton Melot seconded; passed 5-0. Hilton Melot moved to approve Resolution #89-47 approving an ordinance amending subsection 410 of the Potawatomi Juvenile Code and changing the order of preferred placement sites. Bob Davis seconded; passed 5-0.

Potawatomi Resolution #89-48 was approved by consensus, establishing a set-aside budget and adding previous years' funds for reprogramming.

Attorney Michael Minnis delivered a report on the tribe's cases pending before the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals involving (1) the Oklahoma Tax Commission; (2) EMCI, former managers of the tribal bingo hall. Minnis expects an opinion on the tax commission case "fairly quickly."

Dr. Levier reported that the Sac and Fox have requested services from our JTPA program in lieu of their current affiliation with CTSA. John Barrett moved to approve their participation; Francis Levier seconded. Motion passed 5-0.

Francis Levier moved to approve Potawatomi Resolution #89-49 commend-

ing Pat Sulcer for performance excellence as editor of the HowNiKan. The newspaper won three awards this month from the Native American Press Association. Hilton Melot seconded; passed 5-0.

Bob Davis moved to approve minutes of the February 19 Business Committee meeting with corrections. Hilton Melot seconded; passed 4-0 with Jim Young abstaining because he was not present at the meeting.

Jim Young moved to approve the minutes of the February 22 Business Committee meeting; Bob Davis seconded. Passed 5-0.

Committee went into executive session at 9:45 p.m.

Adjourned at 11:30 p.m.

Court rules tax challenge must proceed in tribal court

The Kluti Kaah Native Village of Copper Center adopted a business activity tax in 1986. It imposed a 5% tax on gross receipts of all who do business within the Tribe's territorial jurisdiction. Certain oil companies sued Kluti Kaah in federal district court alleging that it was not a federally recognized tribe and thus lacking taxing authority. The oil companies also alleged that the territory in which the tax was imposed was not "Indian country" as defined by federal law. The oil companies moved for summary judgement on these issues - in effect asking the court to rule as a matter of law that the Kluti Kaah had no authority to impose the tax. In *Aleyeska Pipeline Service Co. v. Kluti Kaah Native Village of Copper Center*, Kluti Kaah argued in response that it was federally recognized and that under *National Farmers Union Insurance Co. v. Crow Tribe*, any challenge to tribal jurisdiction must first be made in the available tribal forum.

In a ruling issued on March 6, 1989 the district court denied the oil companies Motion for Summary Judgement, stating that: "The court is simply not convinced that Kluti Kaah cannot possibly be a tribe." The court also noted that even if the tribe has not been federally recognized, they may still be a tribe. The court held that it has authority to determine whether Kluti Kaah is a tribe and that if the tribe prevails on that issue any further challenge to the tax must proceed initially in tribal court.

TO DEVELOP SECURE ENTERPRISE INCOME AND GET OFF THE GOVERNMENT "DOLE"

VOTE FOR A PROVEN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR VOTE FOR

FRANCIS LEVIER



Because of policies and decisions made by the national administration in Washington, federal support and grants for Indian tribes has been decreasing. In the case of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe, federal grant and program money has decreased from \$2,070,168 in 1985 to \$1,872,859 in 1988 and the trend is continuing. This makes it imperative that the Citizen Band develop and maintain successful enterprises that produce substantial income. Francis Levier has a record of doing just that. His opponent in the upcoming election does not!

In 1985 when Leon Bruno was chairman and Richard Whitecotton was an elected official:	In 1988 with Francis Levier as Business Committee representative and Tribal Administrator:
Enterprise Retained Earnings Decreased 4.6 Percent In One Year!	Enterprise Retained Earnings Increased 20.4 Percent In One Year!
Net Working Capital Went Down \$27,182!	Net Working Capital Went Up \$224,928!
Cigarette Sales At The Tribal Store Totalled \$1,374,074.	Cigarette Sales At The Tribal Store Totalled \$2,125,347, An Increase Of 54.7 Percent Over The Bruno-Whitecotton Era!
Museum, Tribal Store & Golf Course Merchandise Sales Totalled \$491,870.	Museum, Tribal Store & Golf Course Merchandise Sales Totalled \$980,449, An Increase Of 99.3 Percent Over The Bruno-Whitecotton Era!

Letter from the chairman

Msen A Ken Eh Na Ka Nit



Bourzho Nikon (Hello my friends),

At Last! The two amendments to our tribal constitution have received the final approval of the Under Secretary of the Interior. This has come after more than four years of work, haggling, arguing, and sending lawyers to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Shawnee, Anadarko, and Washington, D.C. We have had to make five trips to Washington, three of them to visit

the Oklahoma Congressional delegation to help us to convince the Bureau of Indian Affairs to do the right thing. Our special thanks goes to Walt Mills, Anadarko Area Director of the BIA for being the only employee of the BIA that supported us. Also special thanks should go to Congressman Wes Watkins and Senators Boren and Nichols for their efforts and the help of their staff.

With this change we will grow tremendously as a tribe. We have over 600 applications for enrollment now. Those of you who are to become new members, please remember that you are about to become a recognized member of a family you have been a part of since birth. That family is "The People of the Fire": the Potawatomi people. Being a Potawatomi is a birthright. The recognition of that birthright should

not be something the Federal Government bureaucracy has prevented all these years by refusing to allow us to change our constitution. But that is in the past. The present carries great promise for our new members. It is my greatest hope that the new member will serve to awaken the old members who have lost their fire, their "Indianness", and have not been a part of their tribal affairs. All of you new members have a responsibility to rekindle the "fire" in those members of your family who are not doing their tribal duty by voting and going to Council. Help them to understand how important your birthright as a Potawatomi is to you — and maybe it will become important once again to them.

Please, please, will each of you call a relative today and ask them if they have requested a ballot. If they

have not, tell them to clip the request out of this paper and send it. The election this year is one of the most critical in years. It is a clear-cut decision for each of you to decide whether to keep the present administration or replace it with another. Read the advertisements in this paper, and decide who has done the most for the tribe, who is the most qualified, and then VOTE. Make it your responsibility to get at least one other member of your family who has not voted to request a ballot. You will be doing yourself and them a favor.

Megwetch,

John Barrett



In your opinion ...

Alaskan member pleased with paper

Hello!

My name is Dave Maddux. I live in Fairbanks, Alaska and I am a member of the Citizen Band Tribe.

I have enclosed two checks. One is for a copy of Father Murphy's book, "Potawatomi of the West." The other is a donation to the *HowNiKan*. I have been receiving the paper now for quite a few years and I can see the great improvement the paper (in itself) has taken, and through the paper can at least get some idea of the problems and triumphs that the tribe faces. Keep up the good work!

P.S. You can count on my vote to keep the current administration in power. It is obvious that they know what to do and how to do it. Unlike the people in power before them, who seemed more interested in their petty schemes and personal advancement rather than the betterment of the tribe.

Sincerely,
Dave Maddux

Writer enjoyed K.C. Council

Dear Friends,

As a proud member of the Citizen Band Potawatomi and a descendant of Joseph N. Bourassa and Elizabeth Curley Bourassa, I wanted to write you about how much I enjoyed the Regional Council meeting in Kansas City, Missouri. This year's was the first

council meeting I have attended, although my parents attend annually. I felt good to be in a room with so many people whom I have something so special in common with. The opportunity to hear from various candidates will make my decisions for this year's election much easier. The tribe should be extremely proud of the progress that has been made these past few years.

I plan to attend next year's Regional Council and will encourage my other family members to attend with me.

Enclosed is my \$10 contribution.

Very truly yours,
Peggy Hancock Kinder

P.S. I do, however, hope that next year those who attend the meeting with children will be more attentive and responsible for their children's behavior - it's unfair for the speakers to compete with children's handheld video games, not to mention those of us who genuinely want to hear the speaker's presentation.

HowNiKan one of better papers

HowNiKan,

Guess it is about time I sent you some money for sending me issues of your news. I'm still getting letters from you and other publications on me doing Native American genealogy. Enclosed please find check for ten dollars.

Still remember your pow wow and the people I met there who helped add to my files. I'm planning

on attending other pow wows this year. We'll probably go East this time.

Keep up the good work. Yours is one of the better Native papers and keeps your people well informed on what is happening.

Sincerely,
Max R. Breslauer

Tribe possesses two real gems

Dr. Francis Levier,

Thank you for this opportunity to express my appreciation about two gems the Potawatomi Tribe possesses.

First, Firelake Golf Course has been a very welcome addition to the recreational aspects of Pottawatomie County and the surrounding area. You can be proud of the facility as it matures into a top-ranked golf course.

Second, Mr. John Lair, club professional, is a very outstanding individual. He is dedicated to developing the course, but more than just getting the grass to grow, Mr. Lair is concerned about providing the atmosphere that welcomes all - whether they are beginning golfers or professional ones.

His personality, sense of humor and congeniality are a great asset to the Potawatomi Tribe. The staff exemplifies his expectations and work toward that goal.

It has been my privilege to know Mr. Lair since he first started at the course. My involvement with the course has been as an occasional

golfer and helping with several faculty tournaments.

Saturday, May 6, I was the director of a P.E.O.P.L.E. (drug task force) tournament. We had 29 four-man teams involved in this fund raiser for our drug program. Golfers were here from several different counties. They were very complimentary and expressed a desire to come back next year.

Mr. Lair and his staff were very helpful in planning the tournament and making sure the facility was ready.

I have heard many comments about the improvement at Firelake since Mr. Lair has been involved. The positive approach has brought results.

Let's be proud - Let's brag!

Thanks again,
Gary Bourbonnais
Elementary Principal
Bethel Public School

Looking for info about Henry Kime

To Whom

It May Concern,

My brother and I (Clayton Henry Kime II & Gregory Peter Kime) are trying to find out any information about our grandfather Henry Clay Kime, the oldest son of Hattie Kime - full blood Potawatomi Indian.

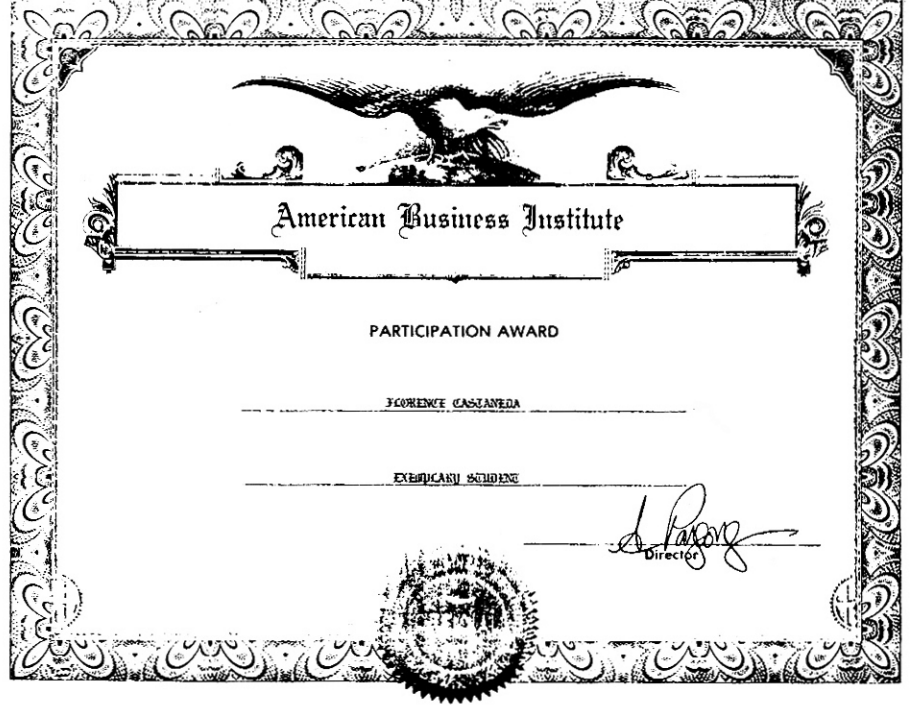
If anyone has any information or pictures please write us.

God Bless You and Thank You,

Clayton Henry Kime II
14300 Williams Hwy.
Williams, OR. 97544



In your opinion ...



Incident has been 'long and hurting'

Dear Pat,

I'm enclosing a copy of the *Los Angeles Times* newspaper. As you read my story (printed on page 2 of this issue of the *HowNiKan*), you will see that I'm very proud to be a member of the Citizen Band Pottawatomie Tribe and also a direct

descendant of Abram Burnett. With all that is unfavorably said about American Indians, I do believe this is my way of sharing with my fellow brothers and sisters of our tribe my joy of having this particular terrible injustice to all the people of the United States of America and the world "righted." I do believe this incident regarding the cruise missile with Northrop Corp. could

have been the start of World War III.

This incident has been a long and hurting fight for myself and my family. I have to tell you there were times these last five years when I wanted to just give in and believe I was the small nobody everyone said I was. My children would not let me give up. They said right is right and wrong is wrong, right will prevail. Through the love of our Lord and

the faith my children had, I was able to reach this point. I know we are not finished yet, but I hope and pray the worst is over.

I want to thank you for the tuition monies you sent. It helped with my career in automated accounting. I was very much honored at my graduation on April 15, when two very special awards

Continued, page 13

Compare Before You Vote!

HILTON MELOT

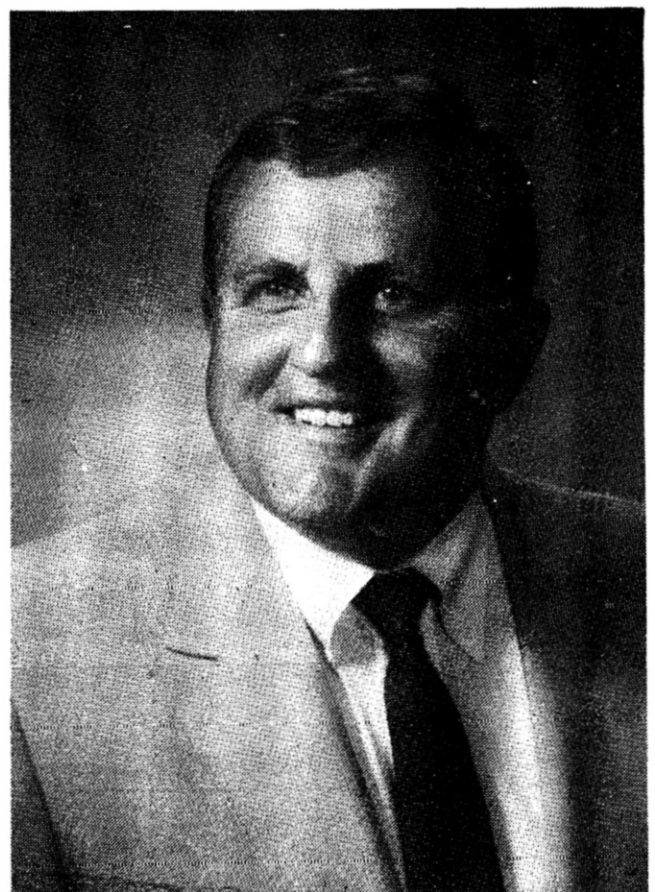
Is The Qualified Candidate For Business Committee!

The Melot Record

EDUCATION: Southeastern Oklahoma University; East Central Oklahoma University; Masters Degree in Education and Administration
EXPERIENCE: School principal for 15 years; Teacher for 16 years; Currently employed in oil and gas industry; Past experience with implementing JTPA, Title IV and Johnson O'Malley Indian education programs; Member, Sacred Heart Historical Society; Member, Tribal Scholarship Foundation; Business Committee representative for two years.

The Whitecotton Record

EDUCATION: High school graduate.
EXPERIENCE: Self-employed electrician; 1984 Election Committee member; Served 10 months on Business Committee by appointment.



The Qualified Choice
HILTON MELOT
For Committeeman

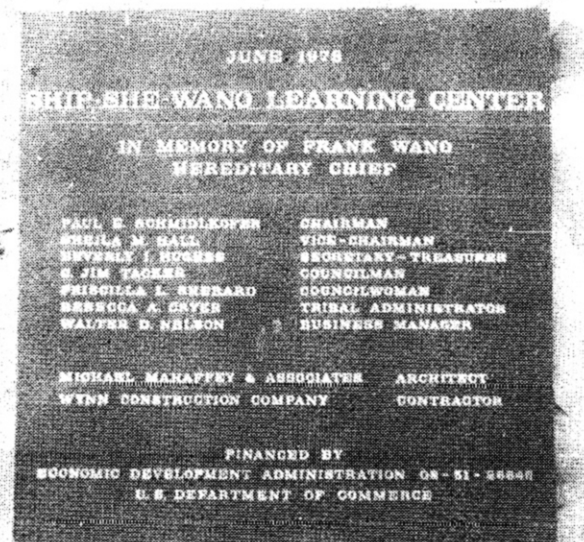
Paid Political Advertisement

Accomplishments by former tribal Business Committees



Convenience Store & Commodity Foods Building
Leon Bruno, Chairman - 2-Year Term
No College Degree

Dedication
plaques
on all major,
debt free
tribally owned
buildings



Ship-She-Wano Administration Building
Paul E. Schmidkofer, Chairman - 2 Year Term
No College Degree

One Picture Is Worth A Thousand Words!



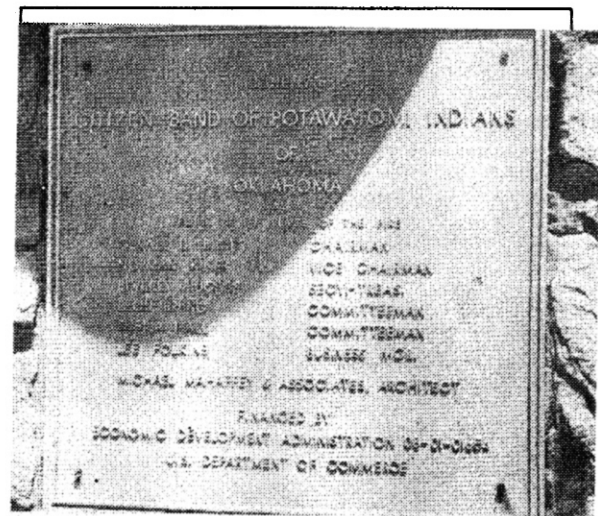
Toilets At Swap Meet Grounds
John Barrett, Chairman - 4-Year Term
College Degree In Business!

You Be The Judge



Fire Lodge, Home Of Title VI Elderly Food Program
and Golf Pro Shop
Wanita Clifford, Chairwoman - 2-Year Term
No College Degree

Pensoneau, Bruno
& Whitecotton
will follow in the
footsteps of
Schmidlkofer,
Clifford, Bruno &
Peltier in striving
toward Real
Progress.



Museum & Archives Building
Gerald L. Peltier, Chairman - 2-Year Term
No College Degree

If you wish to donate to this campaign or help in any way, write to: Camfund, P.O. Box 624, Shawnee, OK 74801
Campaign Manager: Sheila Hall Paid Political Advertisement Campaign Treasurer: Joe Beeton

Oklahoma A.G. opinion supports Indian sovereignty

Editor's Note: The following letter, from Oklahoma Attorney General Robert Henry, supports the contention of Oklahoma Indians that they are sovereign nations. However, his opinion does not dictate policy for state agencies. Thus, the tribes will apparently continue to do battle with the Oklahoma Tax Commission until the matter is settled in the courts once and for all.

The Honorable Enoch Kelly Haney
State Senator
519 State Capitol
Oklahoma City, OK 73105
Opinion No. 88-28

Dear Senator Haney:

The Attorney General has received your request for an official opinion asking, in effect:

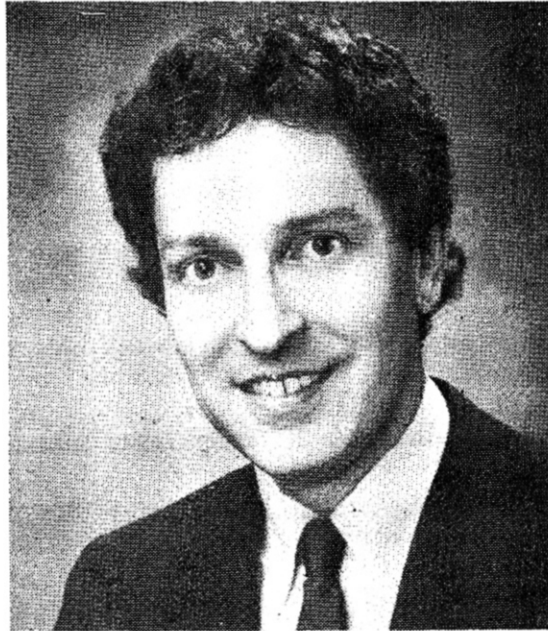
May an Indian tribal government participate in the Oklahoma Development Finance Authority Act?

The Oklahoma Development Finance Authority Act, ("Act") 74 O.S. Supp. 1988, 5062.1 et seq., is a part of a comprehensive economic development act codified at 74 O.S. Supp. 1988, 5001 et seq. The stated purpose of the entire economic act is to further the economic development of the State of Oklahoma. The comprehensive act includes legislation regarding Oklahoma Futures, the Department of Commerce, Oklahoma Science and Technology Advisory Committee, Oklahoma Capital Investment Act, Credit Enhancement Reserve Fund Act, Inventors Assistance Act, Oklahoma Agro-industry Policy Commission and the Oklahoma Development Finance Authority Act.

Your request referred to the fact that under certain federal tax statutes, Indian tribal governments are treated as states, or political subdivisions of a state, for federal tax purposes. Indian tribal governments do not fit within the definitions of a state or political sub-division provided in the Act. 74 O.S. Supp. 1988, 5062.5 (19) and (14). The Internal Revenue Services' treatment of certain Indian tribal governments as states, or political subdivisions, for federal tax purposes is not applicable to the Oklahoma Development Finance Authority Act.

However, your question is not answered by the determination that an Indian tribal government does not qualify as either a state or its political subdivision. The Oklahoma Development Finance Authority has the power to contract with individuals, corporations, associations or other entities for the performance of the duties, powers and functions outlined in the Act. 74 O.S. Supp. 1988, 5062.8 (6). The Oklahoma Development Finance Authority has been granted the power: to contract, cooperate, or join with any one or more other governments or public agencies, or with the state, any political subdivisions of this state, or the United States, to perform any administrative service, activity, or undertaking which any such contracting party is authorized by law to perform, including the issuance of bonds.

The term "other governments" is not defined within the Act or elsewhere in the comprehensive economic development legislation. Further, a review of the Oklahoma Statutes has not disclosed a statutory definition of the term "government". Words may be given their ordinary meaning when they are not defined within the statutes. *Circle v. Jim Walter Holmes, Inc.*, 654 F. 2d 688 (10th Cir. 1981). Webster's Third New International Dictionary, (ed.1981) defines government as the



Attorney General Robert Henry

"organization, machinery, or agency through which a political unit exercises authority and performs functions and which is usually classified according to the distribution of power within."

Our review now turns to the issue of whether or not Indian tribal governments are considered "other governments" within the meaning and intent of the Act. **Without question, Indian tribal organizations have long been recognized as distinct forms of self government.** In 1832 the United States Supreme Court held that Indian nations are "...distinct political communities, having territorial boundaries, within which their authority is exclusive and having a right to all the lands within those boundaries, which is not only acknowledged, but guaranteed by the United States." *Worcester v. Georgia*, 6 Pet. 515 (1832).

Indian tribes are not only encouraged to exercise their governmental prerogatives, but the United States Supreme Court has consistently held that a fundamental aspect of tribal existence is the right to self government. *White Mountain Apache Tribe v. Bracker*, 448 U.S. 136, 100 S. Ct. 2578, 65 L.Ed.2d 665 (1980); *Mescalero Apache Tribe vs. Jones*, 411 U.S.145, 93 S.Ct. 1267, 36 L.Ed.2d 114 (1973). The Indian Bill of Rights, 25 USCA 1301, defines Indian tribes as: any tribe, band, or other group of Indians subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and recognized as possessing powers of self government.

Powers of self government are deemed to include: all governmental powers possessed by an Indian tribe, executive, legislative, and judicial, and all offices, bodies, and tribunals by and through which they are executed, including courts of Indian offenses.

The consistent Oklahoma and Federal view is that Indian tribes are quasi-sovereign nations possessing all the attributes of sovereignty to the extent they have not been taken away by Congress. *Ahboah vs. Housing Authority of Kiowa Tribe*, 660 p.2d 625 (Okla.1983); *Groundhog v. Keele*, 442 F. 2d 674 (10th Cir. 1971)

The general rule of statutory construction is to ascertain the legislative intent by examining the act as a whole in light of its basic purpose. *Beall v. Town of Hennessey*, 601 p.2d 758 (Okla. 1979). Throughout the comprehensive economic development act is the idea that the fundamental mission of the legislation is to encourage and promote the economic development of the State of Oklahoma. 74 O.S. Supp. 1988, 5062.3. Regard-

ing the mission of Oklahoma Development Finance Authority to promote policies which will further the economic development of Oklahoma, the Legislature has stated: it is hereby found that the public policies and responsibilities of the state as set forth in this act cannot be fully attained without the use of public financing and that such public financing can best be provided by the creation of a state development finance authority with comprehensive and extensive powers therein, which authority shall have the power to issue bonds to provide financing for qualified agricultural enterprises, capital improvements, educational facilities, industrial enterprises, energy conservation facilities, energy distribution facilities, energy generating facilities, health care facilities, pollution control facilities, recreational facilities and waste water facilities, and that all of the foregoing are public purposes and uses for which public monies may be borrowed, expended, advanced, loaned and granted.

74 O.S. Supp. 1988, 5062.3 (C).

The Act grants the Oklahoma Development Finance Authority the power to contract, cooperate, or join with one or more other governments to: perform any administrative service, activity, or undertaking which any such contracting party is authorized by law to perform, including the issuance of bonds.

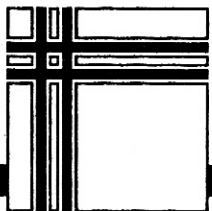
74 O.S. Supp. 1988, 5062.8 (22).

It is in keeping with the spirit and intent of the law that the Oklahoma Development Finance Authority be permitted to contract, cooperate or join with "other governments" for the above specified purposes. **Recognition of Indian tribal governments may be found in acts of Congress, Treaties, State Statutes and in federal approval of tribal enactments.** See F. Cohen, Handbook of Federal Indian Law, Ch. 4 Sec. B1 pp. 239-252; *State, ex rel. May v. Seneca-Cayuga Tribe*, 711 p.2d 77,80 (Okla. 1985). For a list of federally recognized tribes in Oklahoma, see, 47 Fed. Reg. 53130, 53132, 53133 (1982).

Whether an Indian group qualifies as a tribal government is not within the scope of this opinion but is an issue which must be determined by the Oklahoma Development Finance Authority on a case-by-case basis. Further, there may exist constitutional and statutory prohibitions which would preclude the Oklahoma Development Finance Authority from forming a legal relationship with another government for the purposes outlined in the Act. The Act specifies that the "other government" must be authorized by law to perform the proposed activity or undertaking. The Oklahoma Development Finance Authority must review all applicable law prior to commencement of each proposed activity with the other government. Finally, it must be borne in mind that 74 O.S. Supp. 1988 5062.8 grants certain powers to the Oklahoma Development Finance Authority and does not in any way define the powers of "other governments", or enlarge the rights provided in their charters, constitutions or laws.

It is therefore, the official opinion of the Attorney General that an Indian tribal government may be permitted to participate in the Oklahoma Development Finance Authority Act, 74 O.S. Supp. 1988, 5062.1 et seq., if the Oklahoma Development Finance Authority determines that the Indian tribal group is an Indian tribal government and is authorized by law to conduct the proposed activity or undertaking.

Robert H. Henry
Attorney General of Oklahoma



TREATIES: *Chippewa treaty of 1808*

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Brownstown, in the territory of Michigan, between William Hull, governor of said territory, superintendant of Indian Affairs, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States of America, for concluding any treaty or treaties, which may be found necessary, with any of the Indian tribes, North West of the river Ohio, of the one part, and the Sachems, Chief, and Warriors of the Chippewa, Ottawa, Pottawatamie, Wyandot, and Shawanoese nations of Indians, of the other part.

ARTICLE I. WHEREAS by a treaty concluded at Detroit, on the seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, a tract of land lying to the West and North of the river Miami, of Lake Erie, and principally within the territory of Michigan, was ceded by the Indian nations, to the United States; and whereas the lands lying on the south eastern side of the said river Miami, and between said river, and the boundary lines established by the treaties of Greenville and fort Industry, with the exception of a few small reservations to the United States, still belong to the Indian nations, so that the United States cannot, of right, open and maintain a convenient road from the settlements in the state of Ohio, to the settlements in the territory of Michigan, nor extend those settlements so as to connect them; in order therefore to promote this object, so desirable and evidently beneficial to the Indian nations, as well as to the United States, the parties have agreed to the following articles, which when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, shall be reciprocally binding.

ARTICLE II. The several nations of Indians aforesaid, in order to promote the object mentioned in the preceding article, and in consideration of the friendship they bear towards the United States, for the liberal and benevolent policy, which has been practised towards them by the government thereof, do hereby give, grant, and cede, unto the said United States, a tract of land for a road, of one hundred and twenty feet in width, from the foot of the rapids of the river Miami of Lake Erie, to the western line of the Connecticut reserve, and all the land within one mile of the said road, on each side thereof, for the purpose of establishing settlements along the same; also a tract of land, for a road only, of one hundred and twenty feet in width, to run southwardly from what is called

Lower Sandusky, to the boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville, with the privilege of taking at all times, such timber and other materials, from the adjacent lands as may be necessary for making and keeping in repair the said road, with the bridges that may be required along the same.

ARTICLE III. It is agreed, that the lines embracing the lands, given and ceded by the preceding article, shall be run in such directions, as may be thought most advisable by the President of the United States for the purposes aforesaid.

ARTICLE IV. It is agreed that the said Indian nations shall retain the privilege of hunting and fishing on the lands given and ceded as above, so long as the same shall remain the property of the United States.

ARTICLE V. The several nations of Indians aforesaid, do again acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and of no other sovereign; and the United States on their part do renew their covenant, to extend protection to them according to the intent and meaning of stipulations in former treaties.

Done at Brownstown, in the territory of Michigan, this 25th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-third.

William Hull, commissioner, [L.S.]

Chippewas:

Nemekas, or Little Thunder, his x mark, [L.S.]

Puckanese, or Spark of Fire, his x mark, [L.S.]

Macquettequet, or Little Bear, his x mark, [L.S.]

Shimnanaquette, his x mark, [L.S.]

Ottawas:

Kewachewan, his x mark, [L.S.]

Tondagane, his x mark, [L.S.]

Pattawatimas:

Mogau, his x mark, [L.S.]

Wapmeme, or White Pigeon, his x mark, [L.S.]

Mache his x mark, [L.S.]

Continued, next page

Potawatomi Pride ... Community Involvement ... Tribal Progress



We've Got The Winning Habit ... Let's Keep It By Voting For

JOHN A. 'ROCKY' BARRETT

For Another Term As Chairman!

As Potawatomis, we can hold our heads high these days. We are the first Tribe in the nation to acquire controlling interest in a successful and profitable national bank. We have taken control of our own bingo hall. We have an interest in a successful computer operation. Our convenience store is a going concern and our golf course wins praise and new players every day. We have insured the future of our Tribe by approving membership by descendancy. Our esteem in the community and the nation has never been higher.

These things didn't happen by themselves. It took leadership, experience and knowledge to bring them to pass. It took the stewardship and attention of John A. 'Rocky' Barrett and the other members of your Business Committee. They knew what to do, when to do it and how to do it.

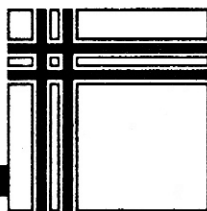
That knowledge and experience can't be duplicated by words and promises. Keep a good thing going by voting for John Barrett for another term as your chairman.

***Keep The
Progress Rolling
Vote For***

JOHN A. 'ROCKY' BARRETT

Paid Political Advertisement

***For Another
Successful Term
As Chairman***



TREATIES: *Continued from previous page*

Wyandots:

Miere, or Walk in the Water, his x mark, [L.S.]

Iyonayotaha, or Joe, his x mark, [L.S.]

Skahomet, or Black Chief, his x mark, [L.S.]

Adam Brown, [L.S.]

Shawanees:

Makatewekasha, or Black Hoof, his x mark, [L.S.]

Koitawaypie, or Col Lewis, his x mark, [L.S.]

Executed, after having been fully explained and understood, in presence of
Reuben Attwater, secretary of the Territory Michigan.

James Witherrill, a judge of Michigan Territory.

Jacob Visger, judge of the district court.

Jos. Watson, secretary L.M.T.

Wm. Brown.

B. Campau.

Lewis Bond,

A. Lyons,

As to the Ottawa chiefs.

Whitmore Knaggs,

William Walker,

F. Duchonquet,

Samuel Saunders,

Sworn interpreters.

Attest: Harris Hampden Hickman, Secretary to the Commissioner

Oklahoma Small Business Network offers help for Indians

The Oklahoma Small Business Development Center (OSBDC) Network is providing assistance and resources to the Oklahoma small business community. The Network lines resources of the Small Business Administration, state, local and tribal governments with the private sector, regional university, community colleges and other educational institution.

The goal of the Oklahoma SBDC is to strengthen small businesses. The goals of the SBDC are accomplished by several means. One-on-one confidential counseling to individuals in business or anyone interested in starting a new business. Training workshops are held which offer information to people in or interested in business.



For your information

The OSBDC Center located at East Central University in Ada works with the business community of Shawnee and neighboring communities to assist its existing businesses and proposed business ventures. Approximately 10% of the Center's clientele are Indian. To date the center has assisted individuals or tribal governments of 10 different tribes. The center strives to keep abreast of local and national events and legislation affecting Indian entrepreneurs.

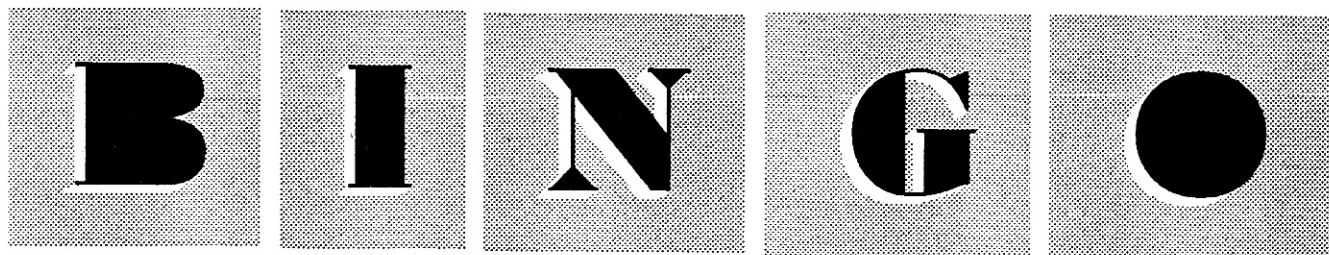
In dealing with the Indian population of Okla-

homa the center has assisted in every aspect of business start-ups. It has also assisted with specific tribal loans for existing Indian businesses.

The center maintains a multitude of publications pertaining to the operation of a successful business. A few of the publications available upon request pertain to business management, etc. They also maintain specific information on Bureau of Indian Affairs business loans, as well as an Arts and Crafts Resource Guide for the Indian Artist, etc.

Business Development Specialist Lary Curry, OSBDC, Ada, is available for free, confidential counseling upon request. He may be contacted at (405) 436-3190 or through the Tribal Economic Development office at (405) 275-3121.

Citizen Band Members Attending The General Council and PowWow Are Invited To Play Potawatomi Tribal



At Special Prices Just For You!

Beginning Friday Evening, June 23, and running through Sunday Evening, June 25, the Potawatomi Tribal Bingo Hall will offer a \$2 discount to all Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribal Members. The discount will apply to the purchase of any size pack and will be granted only to Tribal Members who present their Tribal ID Card when purchasing their pack. The discount will not apply to spouses or children unless they have a valid Citizen Band Potawatomi ID Card.

The Saturday Evening Bingo Session will feature a PowWow Special in which a \$10 pack will pay \$250. The \$2 discount will apply to this PowWow Special so a Tribal Member will be able to play for only \$8!

Join us at your Bingo Hall for a night of fun and relaxation!

Annual reports-

Tribal Museum & Gift Shop

More than 1,670 visitors sign museum guest book

More than 1,670 visitors signed the Museum Guest Book this year. Many more visited, but chose not to register in the book.

Eleven tours were conducted - mostly for youth groups.

The Museum/Gift shop was represented at 10 Regional Council meetings.

Persistent roof problems have been eliminated and routine maintenance is consistently handled promptly and efficiently.

Tribal representation through the museum, either by presence at or donation to area functions (both Native American and non Indian), increases yearly.

Security lights with sun sensors, guttering and downspouts were installed on the museum building this year.

Book signing receptions were hosted by the museum for the new, Potawatomi-oriented books by Fr. Joe Murphy.

Negotiations with the Oklahoma State Bureau of Tourism resulted in inclusion of the Potawatomi Museum in the most recent pamphlet (brochure) listing Oklahoma's museums and historic sites.

Chamber of Commerce functions in Shawnee and Tecumseh were attended by the museum curator.

An interaction between the museum, tribal health department, bingo operation and Firelake Golf course provided Christmas gifts for needy Native American children. Title VI participants volunteered their services by doing the gift wrapping - a rewarding joint endeavor.

A computer (P.C.) and printer were purchased and installed in the gift shop area of the museum.

Several contributions were made to the museum for display.

Administration

Tribal government is like a small city

The demands of operating a tribal government and providing services to tribal members and other individuals is similar to operating a small city or municipal government. The rigors and requirements of administering tribal government, managing state/federal grants and contracts, and providing oversight of tribal businesses and enterprises requires a tremendous amount of coordination and guidance.

The tribe employs a number of people to support and carry out daily and extended tasks to meet the

goals and objectives set forth by the tribal government and tribal council initiatives. The tribal administrator oversees and directs the daily operations and makes decisions relating to fiscal control, reporting, grants and contract negotiations as well as meeting with representatives of various agencies and organizations.

The administrator must function as a control center for all related activities and "crisis" situations. Personnel that support this effort are involved in the daily operation of the tribe. The staff associated with administering the tribe is delegated a vast amount of responsibility. The current staff is the best educated and most experienced ever to be employed by the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe.

CTGP

Contract has funding for police, rolls, others

The CTGP program is funded through a PL 93-638 contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The contract for this year was for \$111,593. This contract included funding for tribal police, tribal rolls, a maintenance position, and the museum director's position.

The CTGP program has the following goals:

1. To provide police services for the tribe and the Tribal Court.
2. To provide a tribal rolls director to assist tribal members with enrollment, genealogy and research.
3. To provide a maintenance person to oversee the tribal parks and recreation areas.
4. To provide the museum with staff to oversee and promote the tribe's museum and gift shop areas.

The functions of these projects are detailed in a separate section of this annual report. Each project is discussed separately.

Economic Development

Long-range purpose: To generate income

The long range purpose of this activity is to provide businesses that will generate income to support the many programs in which tribal members participate.

Our plan is to acquire operating business concerns that have a proven track record of profitability and stability. The technique used in the acquisition is through a "leveraged buy-out." The tribe will acquire a company largely with debt that ultimately is paid with funds generated by the acquired company.

Our development plan incorporates keeping existing management of acquired companies intact so that

the success of past operations can be continued by management experienced in that particular industry.

Our activities have been favorably received by a number of large New York investment banking firms as well as several large commercial banks.

The negotiations for these acquisitions are complex and take considerable time to work out all of the details. As acquisitions are made, the Business Committee will inform you through the *HowNiKan*. Acquisitions this year include a national bank and a computer retail store.

Personnel

Personnel officer looks after employee matters

Acting as an integral part of the tribal administration, the personnel officer coordinates all daily matters involving tribal employees. The office is responsible for advertising position vacancies, developing job descriptions for the respective departments and directors, notifying applicants and scheduling interviews or performance reviews with the administrator and Business Committee.

Tax Commission

Oversight provided by model program

The tribe has a firmly entrenched tax division, administered and operated on a continual basis. The Potawatomi Tax Commission is the regulating authority that provides the necessary oversight in the collection, accounting, and administration of tax dollars. Our program has been used as a model for other tribes in the development stage.

Taxation is an essential governmental activity and stimulates the ability and growth of a government. Tax dollars benefit the tribe in many forms, such as sponsoring Regional Councils to bring the government to the people, and supplementing the total cost of government operations necessary to operate the tribe. Tax revenue also represents a tribe's ability to not rely completely on federal/state program dollars to support the function and administration of the tribe.

Public Information

Office is clearinghouse, handles publications

The tribal Public Information Office serves as a clearinghouse for information and assistance for tribal members, academics, media and community representatives, as well as supervising all tribal publications.

The tribal archives, receptionist-

switchboard operator, tribal rolls, pow wow ground activities, Tax Commission permit department and *HowNiKan* have all been consolidated under the purview of the Communications and Public Information Office this year.

Over the past 12 months dozens of tribal members and interested citizens have received assistance from this office in conducting historical and genealogical research, locating family, contacting federal agencies and locating Native American assistance available in their area.

In the last year the Public Information Office has published monthly issues of the *HowNiKan*, averaging 20 pages per issue. Articles from the *HowNiKan* have been reprinted in newspapers and magazines from across North America. The *HowNiKan* also captured three national awards from the Native American Press Association this year.

In 1989 this office supervised publication of Father Jos. Murphy's 347 page treatise on "The Potawatomi of the West: Origins of the Citizen Band" which is now available through the tribal museum. The Information Office also typeset and designed a parenting manual for the Indian child Welfare Department of the tribe.

Promotional activities for Fire Lake, the tribal museum and tribal store and the 1989 pow wow have all been supervised by the information office. Staff members of this office represent the tribe in the Native American Press Association and Native American Press Archives, as well as sitting on the Board of Directors for the Native American Publishing Company in Nevada. The Potawatomi Public Information Office also serves as a clearinghouse for the United Indian Nations of Oklahoma.

Tribal Rolls

900 applications arrive since enrollment change

The office of Tribal Rolls has enrolled 43 new members since June, 1988. Another 900 applications have been processed since the constitutional amendment was approved providing for enrollment by descendancy. Upon enrollment, a tribal membership card, a copy of the Tribal Constitution, a copy of the Tribal Charter, a letter of enrollment signed by each member of the Business Committee and information on the history of the tribe is mailed to each new member. Tribal Rolls has assisted many walk-in visitors in researching the history of families and documenting appeals for blood degree changes.

The Tribal Roll is completely
Continued, next page

Annual reports-

From previous page computerized. The computer system has been instrumental in increasing the efficiency of tribal roll updates and providing information for programs within the administration. The Rolls department works closely with the *HowNiKan* to keep the mailing list updated. The Rolls department also works closely with Tribal Archives to provide the maximum information available to tribal members researching history and genealogy.

Scholarship Foundation

122 students receive scholarships in 1988

Serving as the administrator of the Scholarship Foundation, the office of Tribal Rolls awarded 122 scholarships totaling \$33,826 during the 88-89 Fall and Spring semesters. Persons from across the country were awarded scholarships.

The Scholarship Foundation has concentrated its efforts on public awareness of available assistance. Through advertising in the *HowNiKan* tribal paper and circulation of information at Regional Council meetings we have increased the number of tribal members utilizing this benefit.

Community Health Representatives

Program is cornerstone of Tribal health services

Funded by: Indian Health Service
Contract: #246-89-0018

Dates: November 1, 1988 through October 31, 1989

The Community Health Representatives Program continues to be the cornerstone of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Health Services Department. This program allows us to continue the following activities:

1. Medical certification for children and their mothers in the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program.
2. Immunization follow up and tracking.
3. In-home nursing care.
4. Medication deliveries.
5. Local medical emergency transports.
6. Staff to administer Car Seat Loan Program.
7. Chronic illness screenings such as blood pressure and blood sugar.
8. Participation in the Intervention Council for Indian Children, a group working with developmentally delayed children in the Shawnee area.
9. Environmental health activities, including food safety inspections and work place safety.

Car Seat Program

Program will provide about 135 new seats

Dates: Open

This program will provide approximately 135 new infant and child car seats, bringing our working total to 335 seats. All Indians in the tribal area are eligible for these seats which are provided to parents with new babies for up to one year. Seats are distributed after the client attends a one hour presentation and demonstration. We currently have a grant application pending and anticipate an award in excess of \$6,000 to provide an additional 120 seats.

Substance Abuse Program

Prevention best way to deal with problem

Dates: October 1, 1988 through September 30, 1989

This program was funded through the Indian Health Service as the result of government interest in curbing the mounting drug problem.

It is our belief that the best way to deal with substance abuse is by prevention. Therefore, we have started a child-oriented prevention program. We are using BABES, Beginning Alcohol and Addiction Basis Education Studies, a National Council on Alcoholism program. With the use of 10 puppets and four presenters this program will be presented to children ages four (4) years through eight (8) years.

During this last year we have worked with four different schools in the Pottawatomie County area. Bethel Elementary School liked the BABES presentation provided by our program and they decided to obtain training for their staff. At this time they have three certified instructors and have purchased the equipment needed to make their own presentations. Since this program is only able to provide one staff member we need volunteers in the Pottawatomie County area.

ICWA

Tribe is among first to be funded again

Grant: #BOOG14206048

Dates: October 1, 1988 through September 30, 1989

The Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe is proud to announce that we have been selected as number seven of twenty-one tribes to be funded for the continuation of our program until 1992. For a tribe to obtain an Indian Child Welfare Grant we compete with every other tribe in our BIA area. The grant

application receives a grade based on many factors including the past performance of the tribe.

Our Indian Child Welfare Program has successfully completed its second year of a three year funding cycle. We are currently in year three of this cycle. The overall goal of this program is to assist Indian families with maintaining Foster Care Payment from the State of Oklahoma to our Foster Parents and have developed a functional working relationship with the Citizen Band Potawatomi Court. We now offer parenting classes which are free to any tribal member.

Mrs. Joyce Abel R.N., a Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian tribal member, will be the instructor.

Pharmacy

Contract gives members medications wholesale

Dates: Open

In June of 1988 the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian tribal members voted that a pharmacy would be funded to provide chronic illness medications to tribal members and their dependants. A pharmacy located on the tribal complex was planned but the lack of response made that idea unfeasible. Therefore, we decided to contract with a local pharmacy to provide the medications to our tribal members at wholesale cost. This is the program we are currently working with. If you are interested please contact the Potawatomi Health Services Department. Remember that the program is for medications needed daily so allow us enough time to get you your medications.

Elderly Nutrition Program

Nutrition, socialization are goals of program

Grant: #9OAI1020/01

Dates: April 1, 1989, through March 31, 1992

This program starts a three year funding cycle on April 1, 1989. Nutrition and socialization are the goals of this program. Nutrition services are provided by meals served at the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Fire Lodge to our elderly and their spouses. For those who are homebound we provide home deliveries. Fifty meals are provided daily.

Social activities include table games, oil painting, dancing and arts and crafts. These activities are being provided on a rotating schedule all year long. Additional supportive services are provided such as phone calling to check on the homebound, transportation to and from the nutrition site, discounts and advo-

cacy.

Funding for this type of program has been cut by 50% from last year's level. We were cut from approx. \$80,000 to \$40,000 and asked to provide the same services.

Only with the generous support of the program's elderly and the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Business Committee has the program been able to serve. The Business Committee will provide in excess of \$25,000 and the participants will provide more than \$6,000 in donations. Without the help of these groups the program could not provide the services needed by our elderly.

We are always looking for Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian tribal members to join us to eat. Please contact us for further information.

Social Services

Goal: Help individuals to help themselves

Date: January 1, 1989 through December 31, 1989

The Social Services program is part of many contracted by the tribe from the Shawnee BIA Agency. The services we provide are the same as provided by the agency plus a little more. We are able to use funds not available to the BIA to assist our tribal members. Our primary goal is to help individuals help themselves. If you live within the old reservation area please contact us if you need help. If we can not help you directly perhaps we can refer you to help.

JTPA

Intent is to prepare unskilled for jobs

July 1, 1988 Through June 30, 1989

The Job Training Partnership Act is federally funded by the U. S. Department of Labor, Division of Indian & Native American Programs (DINAP) Agency.

The intent of the program is to prepare unskilled adults and youth for entry into the labor force by providing job training to economically disadvantaged Native Americans who are in need of training to obtain productive employment.

The program's service area consists of Cleveland, Lincoln, Payne and Pottawatomie Counties. The JTPA program offers employment and educational opportunities through the following components:

CLASSROOM TRAINING - Provides vocational/educational training to meet current area labor market demands.

WORK EXPERIENCE - Provides work experience opportunities to

Continued, next page

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participants who are entering the job market or who have been long-term unemployed.

ON-THE-JOB-TRAINING - Provides opportunities for participants to secure employment through public or private industry. These positions are developed to hire and train participants with marketable skills.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT - Participants selected for this activity will possess skills and experience necessary to secure employment and will have recently been active in an employment situation but are now unemployed.

LIHEAP Program

Grant awards in FY 89 total more than \$4,000

October 1, 1988 through September 30, 1989

The LIHEAP program is funded through the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Energy Assistance, Washington, D. C. FY-89 grant awards totalled \$4,199.

The Citizen Band Potawatomi LIHEAP Program was designed to assist low income Indian households with costs of energy assistance throughout the fiscal year. Both summer and winter seasons in our geographical area result in life-threatening situations due to extreme temperatures.

Funds were available beginning December 1988. As of this date a total of 23 households have been assisted. Of this number six (6) households contained elderly Indians over the age of 60.

Bingo Hall

Tribe regains control after court's decision

The tribe took over control of the bingo hall from EMCI on September 7, 1988 with a favorable ruling from the courts. EMCI has appealed the ruling and we are still awaiting the outcome of the appeal in the Tenth Circuit. Until this issue is settled in the courts, the tribe is required to deposit all the profits from monthly bingo operations into an escrow account handled by the court. If the case is settled in favor of the tribe, we will receive all the money back; if not, the funds will go to EMCI.

Since September, the bingo hall has had gross revenues of \$1,976,461.21 with payouts of \$1,259,366.27. Snack bar sales have been \$70,591.14. Head count through March 31 was 57,014. The bingo hall is required to pay \$3 per head to the Tribal Tax Commission along with a 12% commission, a 3% tax on snack bar sales and a \$1500

monthly fee for space usage. As of March 31, the hall has paid \$192,117.82 to the tax commission which uses the money to fund support operations of the tribe.

Youth Employment

106 youngsters receive training and experience

June 1, 1988 Through September 30, 1988

The Citizen Band Potawatomi Summer Youth Employment & Training program provided work experience and classroom training for 106 eligible economically disadvantaged Native American youth who reside in our service area during the summer of 1988.

The intent of the summer youth program is to provide guidance and training in the area of job skills, career development and to encourage continuation of education.

WIC Program

Special food plan aids women, infants, children

The Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian WIC program is a special supplemental food program for pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, infants, and young children from families with inadequate income, who are at special risk with respect to their physical and mental health by reason of inadequate nutrition.

The purpose of the program is to provide supplemental foods and nutrition education to eligible persons determined by a physician, nurse, nutritionist, or dietician to be at nutritional risk.

The WIC program has two major components. One provides foods to persons at high nutritional risk, and the other provides nutrition, health and consumer education to participants and their families. By providing supplemental foods for the high risk population, the WIC program will benefit Indian people by improving their nutritional status. The improvement of food intake should enrich both physical and mental growth and development of the people involved.

The WIC program is funded by the United States Department of Agriculture through a grant contract for this year in the amount of \$635,343 and is under the administration of an Acting Program Director. A Nutrition Coordinator is employed to provide the necessary nutrition education and staff training. A Computer Operator/Vendor Coordinator and four WIC Specialists see to the duties necessary in the daily operation of the WIC program. The central office is located inside the Potawatomi Food

Distribution Building on Hardesty Road with six satellite clinics serving the eight county area of Payne, Logan, Lincoln, Oklahoma, Cleveland, Pottawatomie, Hughes, and Seminole.

A management evaluation of the WIC program was conducted in March, 1989 by USDA to measure regulatory compliance and to assess the overall management of the WIC program. Overall, this evaluation found the WIC program to be well-managed and operating in compliance with program regulations. Clients were found to be properly certified and receiving correct food packages. Overall management of the program and staff utilization was effective. The Acting Director and staff were commended for excellent caseload management, processing of vouchers, nutrition education materials, and the staff training system.

Enterprise Accounting

Expanded office handles tribe's six enterprises

The Enterprise Accounting Office has expanded this year to a two person office to handle the tribe's six enterprises, which include the Potawatomi Bingo Hall, a 51% interest in PC Care of Ardmore (a computer store), Firelake Golf Course, The Potawatomi Tribal Store, Potawatomi Museum and Trading Post and controlling interest in First Oklahoma Bank in Shawnee.

PC Care of Ardmore had its grand opening in August 1988 and is already making a profit for the tribe. The store is run and managed by Gene Young, who also owns the Computer Hospital in Shawnee.

The tribe acquired controlling interest in First Oklahoma Bank in March of this year. FOB is a strong bank located in Shawnee and is continually growing.

Golf Course

Great deal of progress being made at Firelake

Over the past year a great deal of progress has been made on the golf course. There is 25-30% more bermuda grass coverage on the course than last year. Two bentgrass nursery areas have been rebuilt. The automatic irrigation system has been repaired and has gone from 50% automated to approximately 95% automated. A new equipment storage building was erected the first of the year and a program has been started to repaint all railings, bridges and the pavilion.

Firelake has 93 tournaments

scheduled for the 1989 summer season. Total rounds played from May 12, 1988 to March 31, 1989 were 31,553. Green fee revenues are up \$12,078.05 over the same time last year. Cart rental revenues are up \$8,281.00 and sales of annual memberships are up \$4,233.00.

We have received numerous letters this year from people remarking on the improvement in the course and on the friendliness of the staff. This can be attributed to our PGA staff golf pro, John Lair, who came to Firelake in May 1988. He has really done a remarkable job in the short time he has been here.

Tribal Store

Total revenue nears two-million level

The total revenues of the tribal store since July 1988 were \$1,919,167.51. Cigarette sales contributed the largest portion of the store's income with \$1,289,234.85 in sales. Gasoline sales were \$446,669.42 and beer sales were \$85,753.51.

The store has paid \$45,916.57 to the Tribal Tax Commission which uses the money to support the tribal operation. The tribal store continues to be Bryson (Bud beer) Distributor's number one convenience store customer in 5 counties. The selections of merchandise have been expanded in the store and sales are increasing. There are twelve people employed at the store in various capacities. LaChresia Whitley was appointed Director of the convenience store in August 1988 and has been doing an excellent job for us in that position.

BIA Contracts

Responsibilities are to oversee contracts

Responsibilities - To oversee all BIA contracts, review each program for compliance with programmatic, financial and reporting requirements, timely submission of all reports and program evaluations, consultation and/or technical assistance with each Program Director as necessary. Direct supervision over Realty Officer, Credit Assistant, Land Operations Officer and Computer/Clerical Technician. Also responsible for seeing that all appraisals on expiring or new BIA leases are performed. All appraisals will be accomplished through a sub-contract with no additional staff anticipated. This office has been in existence only since January 1, 1989 and our main accomplishment is that we have established the office, it is functional, staff has performed well and there has been no loss of

Continued, next page

Annual reports-

From previous page
services due to contracting of these BIA functions.

Program Activities:

Land Operations - Approximately 50% field work, making inspections, animal grazing unit inspections, restoration inspections, compliance checks for land conservation. Works closely with state and federal agencies such as Soil Conservation Office, Minerals Management and Bureau of Land Management. Responsible for writing all farm and conservation plans, maintains files on all individual tracts, knowledge of all expiring leases and works closely with appraisals.

Realty - On behalf of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe, is responsible for seeing that the Trust responsibilities for Indian landowners is maintained. Work consists of the conducting of advertised lease sales, both oil and gas, farming and grazing, all lease assignments, business permits and timber permits. Receives payments for lease and permit payments. Upon notification of death of any Indian landowner, prepares a determination of heirship and initiates action for the conduct of probate hearings. Prepares wills, royalty distribution reports and takes action as necessary on rights of ways and acquisition and disposal.

Credit - Duties include receipt and review of all direct loan, guaranteed loan and grant applications. Review for completeness, make recommendations on all applications and offer technical assistance if necessary. Send out credit information packets to any prospective loan or grant applicant upon request and monitor all existing loans.

Any questions regarding the above programs or contracted BIA programs can be addressed to Edward W. Herndon through the tribal office.

Food Distribution

Program is designed as supplemental source

The Food Distribution Program is designed to provide a supplemental food source to Indian households residing within primarily rural areas. A financial grant as well as food commodities donated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, combined with assistance from the tribe, places the program's operating budget for fiscal year 1989 at \$166,171.

A monthly average rate of 330 eligible Indian households participate in the Potawatomi Food Distribution Program. The program provides these households with a variety of food items, mostly canned

goods. Also, information on diet and nutritional education resources can be provided; all this in just a single visit to the Distribution Center. Our office and warehouse facility is located on Hardesty Road.

The bi-annual review of the program's operation was conducted by U. S. D. A. personnel in December, 1988. The review consisted of inspection and evaluation of the program's storage, distribution and inventory practices and procedures. Also reviewed were the procedures utilized by program staff to determine and document pertinent information concerning eligibility requirements. The findings of the review commend the program's staff in every category and often cited excellent performance in many areas of the operation.

A new transportation system operated by the Cherokee Nation's Donated Food Program, Tahlequah, Oklahoma, especially to deliver to Indian tribes

U. S. D. A. commodities throughout Oklahoma has been established. Participation within the delivery network provides the program with a far more efficient shipping schedule comparative to the former delivery method. Shipping service is provided free of direct charges to the program along with other relative benefits of cooperative use of resources.

Tribal Courts

Court has authority over several matters

The Tribe has established a Tribal Court which functions as a judicial arm of the tribal government. In order to exercise authority over a wide range of tribal and domestic matters, the tribe has relied on judicial precedent to establish a court system.

Tribal authority is based on its Constitution, the Constitution of the United States, and the unique relationship of American Indian Tribes and the United States. In the exercise of tribal sovereignty and self-government, the tribe has approved and duly adopted codes and ordinances. Judicial officers as well as other court staff see to it that these laws are administered. Legal proceedings are conducted on a continuous basis.

Accounting

Three responsible for fiscal maintenance

The accounting office is responsible for fiscal maintenance of all tribal programs. This department consists of 3 accountants. Every transaction is generated by a fully computerized management pro-

gram and all financial reports are generated by the computer.

The accounting department produces all monthly, quarterly and annual reports. Daily input of transactions provides for current balances of every program.

Monthly revenue, expenditure and budget analysis are produced for each tribal program and are presented to Business Committee each month.

Personnel payroll records are maintained by the accounting office and a current and accurate record of each employee is on file.

We have added nine additional funds this year as a result of our contracting the BIA contracts. All funds maintained by the accounting department are current.

Tribal Police

Three patrol officers are cross-deputized

This department consists of three patrol officers and two security officers. The police officers are cross-deputized through Pottawato-

mie Sheriff Bud Davis. Our patrol officers have also had Special Officer Cards issued to them by the criminal investigator for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The tribal police and security patrol Potawatomi tribal land twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, including all of the tribal complex and the grounds of the complex such as the golf course, warehouses and Tribal Store.

Computer Services

Services provided to tribal activities

The Computer Services Department provides hardware, software and managerial and technical services to the tribal administration, the tribe's federal programs and enterprises.

We are currently installing a new software package for Budget and Accounting. The Municipal Accounting System is recommended by the Government Finance Officers Association. This software will interface with our current FDP and WIC programs.

In your opinion...

Continued from page 5
were presented to me.

I have been approached by several different people for the rights to my story for a movie and a book. I am giving myself time now to make the right decision, hopefully one that will benefit my loved ones and not exploit my family.

My support is with John Barrett for chairman. He has done a top quality job for each and everyone of us; yes, he does make us feel like a proud family. I also support Hilton Melot and, of course, Dr. Francis Levier. He is a fine gentleman; both are excellent Business Committeemen.

Thank you all, and God bless each of you.

Florence Castaneda
California

This is a very important period

HowNiKan,

I hope everyone is registered to vote. This is a very important period in the life and progress of the Potawatomi Tribe. Let us continue to move forward. Under our recent years of advancement we have accomplished much. Legally, with the government, we are winning and closing the gap between our government and the U.S. Government.

The pen is mightier than the sword! Every tribal department is

important, especially the Grievance Committee - who must be strong, educated and understanding of the Oklahoma Indian problem. They must have a reasonable understanding of state and federal law and the ability to research records. This is why I am pledging my vote to Linda Capps. She is an honest and sincere lady. She has persevered and studied and worked hard for her education. She is a native-born Potawatomi descendant of Louis M. Navarre and is the fourth generation of Oklahoma Potawatomi. She understands the laws of the tribe and Oklahoma and she is a very strong person.

I pledge my vote for Grievance Committee to Linda Capps, Jerry Motley and Esther Lowden.

Gladys Small
Arizona

Support

Your

HowNiKan!

NATIONAL NEWS

Chief Justice Rudolph Hargrave has announced that the Oklahoma Supreme Court, in conjunction with Sovereignty Symposium, Inc., and the Oklahoma Indian Affairs Commission, has scheduled Sovereignty Symposium II—Divergent Points of View on May 30, 31 and June 1, 1989, at the Sheraton Hotel in Oklahoma City.

The Chief Justice stated "the Sovereignty Symposium will build upon the success of the Symposium held last year as state, federal and tribal judges, Indian tribal and court leaders, attorneys and nationally recognized experts discuss the legal problems facing federal, state, and tribal courts." Chief Justice Hargrave has named Justice Yvonne Kauger (Cheyenne and Arapaho), coordinator for the Symposium. Dr. Charles Gourd (Cherokee), Executive Director of the Oklahoma Indian Affairs Commission, said that "The Symposium has focused national and international attention on Oklahoma insofar as government to government relationships between states and Indian tribes are concerned."

The Sovereignty Symposium was established last year under the leadership of then Chief Justice, John B. Doolin. The Symposium provides a unique forum, not available elsewhere, for the discussion of Native American issues. In initiating the Symposium, Justice Doolin remarked, "The Symposium, the first of its kind to be held in the United States, will bring together leaders of state, federal and tribal judicial systems to explore topics of common interest. Many of the tribal courts struggle with the concept of an independent judiciary, and state and federal courts wrestle with complex Indian law questions. It is hoped that by bringing together participants from these three different judiciaries mutual understanding will be fostered between state, federal, and tribal court judges and tribal court clerks, and that the administration of justice will be enhanced."

Ed Edmondson, former Congressman from the second district of Oklahoma and the Symposium's Curriculum Chairman, has prepared a wide range of topics for discussion. Of particular interest is a session entitled, "First Amendment - Religion and Medicine." Appearing on the panel will be Cherokee Medicine Chief Crossland Smith; one of the members of the Council of Forty-Four Cheyenne Peace Chiefs Lawrence Hart; the Right Reverend William Wantland (Seminole), Episcopal Bishop of Eau Claire Wisconsin and former Attorney General of the Seminole Nation in Oklahoma, and Judge John McClellan Marshall, a great grandson of former United States Supreme Court Justice John Marshall, the author, in 1832, of *Worcester v. Georgia*, a landmark early decision in the area of tribal sovereignty.

Topics to be addressed at the Symposium are: Gaming; Taxation; Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks; Indian Land Titles; Criminal Law - Cross Deputization; State Tribal Agreements; the Indian Child Welfare Act; Environmental Law; Tribal Government, and Current Developments in Indian Law. The Chief Justice has expressed his appreciation to the panelists and speakers for agreeing to serve on a pro bono basis. Each presenter pays his or her transportation and expenses as do the other conference participants. The Chief Justice said, "Their support as well as the contribution of their time makes the Symposium possible."

Registration for the Symposium will begin at 12 p.m. on May 30, 1989. At 5:30 p.m. registrants and participants are invited to a welcoming reception co-sponsored by the Law Center and The American Indian Law Review of The University of Oklahoma, College of Law, and OU Law School acting dean Keith Bystrom. Registration will continue on May

Sovereignty Symposium II Scheduled In Oklahoma City On May 30, 31 And June 1

31 from 7:45 a.m. to 8:45 a.m.

Promptly at 8:45 a.m. Chief Justice Hargrave will open the Symposium with a welcoming address. Among the scheduled speakers are: Oklahoma Supreme Court Chief Justice Rudolph Hargrave, Vice Chief Justice Marion Opala, Justice Ralph Hodges, Justice Robert Lavender, Justice John B. Doolin, Justice Alma Wilson, Justice Hardy Summers. The federal bench will be represented by Judge William J. Holloway, Jr., Chief Judge for the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals and by Judge Lee West, United States District Judge for the Western District of Oklahoma. The Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals is represented by Judge Gary Lumpkin, the Chairman of the Oklahoma Judicial Conference, and the Court of Appeals is represented by Presiding Judge Robert Bailey, Vice Chief Judge Paul Brightmire and Judge Carol Hansen, and the district courts by District Judge Joe Taylor (Choctaw, Chickasaw and Sioux) from Bryan County. The Oklahoma Bar Association will be represented by its Executive Director, Marvin Emerson, Esq.

At the luncheon on May 31, Tenth Circuit Chief Judge William J. Holloway, Jr. will introduce the speaker, his law clerk, Gloria Valencia-Weber, Esq., who will join the faculty of University of Tulsa, College of Law beginning December 1989. She will discuss *Angie Debo: The Expert Witness*. Valencia-Weber was the co-project director of the film "Indians, Outlaws and Angie Debo" which will be shown throughout the Symposium. The film was named the outstanding western documentary entry for 1988, by the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center in Oklahoma City. The film has also been named winner of the Erik Barnow Award of the Organization of American Historians as the best film of the year. Alison McManes, Esq. (Cherokee) clarinetist, will play the National Anthem, and the Governor's Color Guard will post the colors. The Yuchi-Creek Dancers, whose last engagement was for Prime Minister Gandhi at the Taj Mahal in Agra, India, will perform traditional social stomp dances. The luncheon will conclude with an invitation to Red Earth by the President of Red Earth '88, famed baseball player, the Superchief of the New York Yankees, Allie Reynolds (Creek).

Other panelists include: Former Assistant Secretary of the Interior Ross Swimmer, Esq. (Cherokee); United States Attorney William Price, Esq.; Robert Funston, Executive Director of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission; Peter Taylor, Esq., Senior Counsel to United States Senator Daniel Inouye's Select Committee of Indian Affairs; Charles Waters, Esq., General Counsel and Diane File, Esq., Assistant General Counsel, Oklahoma Department of Human Services; and Alex Skibine, Esq. (Osage), Indian Affairs, House Interior Committee.

Oklahoma lawyers included in the Sovereignty Symposium faculty are: Dennis Arrow, Associate Director, Native American Resources Center, Oklahoma City University, School of Law; Wayne Beavers, Oklahoma City; Peggy Big Eagle (Sac and Fox), Oklahoma City; Sharon Blackwell (Choctaw) Assistant Regional Solicitor BIA, Tulsa; Joe Mark Elkouri, General Counsel, Oklahoma Tax Commission, Oklahoma City; Marcella Burgess Giles (Creek), McLean, Virginia; Kirke Kickingbird (Kiowa), Di-

rector Native American Resources Center, Oklahoma City University, School of Law; Ethel Krepps (Kiowa), Oklahoma City; Judy Lewis (Onodaga), Judge of Sac and Fox Nation District Court; Dr. Phil Lujan (Kiowa-Taos Pueblo), Oklahoma University, Department of Communication; Arvo Mikkanen (Kiowa-Comanche), Appellate Judge for the Court of Indian Offenses for the Anadarko Tribes, District Court Judge for the Sac, Fox, and Kickapoo Nations, Oklahoma City; Browning Pipestem (Otoe-Osage), Norman, Adjunct Professor, University of Oklahoma, and Member of Coordinating Council on Resources to Resolve State-Tribal Civil Jurisdiction Issues of the National Center for State Courts, Williamsburg, Virginia; Bob Rabon, Hugo; Professor Robert E. L. Richardson, University of Oklahoma, College of Law; Professor Renard Strickland (Cherokee), Arizona State University, College of Law and Professor Designate of the University of Oklahoma, College of Law; Marvin Tanno, Council of Energy Resources; Jim Wilcoxen, Muskogee; and Susan Work (Choctaw), Director, Oklahoma Indian Legal Services, Oklahoma City.

Other participants are Ernest Woods, Environmental Protection Agency; Dr. Don Betz, Vice President of University Relations, Northeastern State University; Robert Herring (Chickasaw), Oklahoma Department of Commerce; Timothy Taylor (Kiowa), M.Ph., Ph.D., Norman; Betty Price, Executive Director, Oklahoma State Arts Council; Former State Representative David Craighead; Bruce Maytubby (Chickasaw), Area Realty Officer, Anadarko; and Jack Chaney (Creek), Trust Officer Muskogee, are also on the Symposium Agenda.

The Governor of the State of Oklahoma, the Honorable Henry Bellmon, will address the Symposium at 8:45 a.m. on June 1. Lieutenant Governor Robert S. Kerr III will speak at the Symposium as well as Attorney General Robert Henry, former United States Congressman Ed Edmondson, Oklahoma State Senator Enoch Kelly Haney (Seminole-Creek), former State Representative David Craighead, Secretary of State Hannah Atkins and Department of Transportation Director Neal McCaleb (Chickasaw).

The luncheon on June 1, 1989, will begin with the Greyhorse Singers playing the flag song as tribal leaders or tribal designates, in procession, carry and post their respective tribal flags before they take honored seating. The Stars and Stripes and the Oklahoma state flag will be posted by the Vietnam Veterans Intertribal Association Color Guard. Justice John B. Doolin will introduce the luncheon speaker, the Honorable Ed Edmondson. Edmondson's work on behalf of the native and indigenous people, has been nationally recognized. The Symposium will conclude with a reception sponsored by the Oklahoma Indian Bar Association. Participants will then attend, Dutch Treat, the Red Earth Arts Preview Reception.

The Symposium will be held at the Sheraton Century Center Hotel and Towers. Registration for the meeting is \$100 prior to May 16, 1989, and \$125 thereafter, and includes written materials. The Symposium will provide a limited number of scholarships to law students and other qualified candidates based on interest and financial need. Applications for scholarships should be sent to Chief Justice Rudolph Hargrave, The Oklahoma Supreme Court, Room 245 State Capitol Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Partial funding for the Sovereignty Symposium was provided by the Oklahoma Bar Foundation. Those interested in attending the Symposium may obtain further details from the Administrative Office of the Courts, 405-521-2450, 1915 N. Stiles, Suite 305, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105.

The American Indian in the 16th Century

(The following is reprinted from the Sacred Heart Publication *The Indian Advocate*, February 1909 and March 1909.)

A Brief Survey of General Moral Status of Red Men in Early Days - Different Characteristics of Indians of Pacific Coast and the Mississippi Valley - Belief in Immortality Almost Universal Among the Savages of America

Before the Franciscans enter upon their explorations and before we discuss the moral condition and the domestic life of the tribes to whom the priests will introduce us, let us rapidly survey the divisions, subdivisions and general moral status of the fierce and crafty race of men who roamed over the American continent north of Mexico, and the remnants of whom are today withering away on governmental reservations.

Speculation, examination, theory, investigation have failed to account for the original habitat of the American Indians. We know nothing of their past, when or how their forbears came to this continent. What we know of them is what we have learned from the French and Spanish priests who began to mingle with and dwell among them immediately after the discovery of America. Contact with them in more recent times has taught us nothing. Their past is impenetrable to the eye of historic research, and the origin of the Atlantic and Pacific tribes is veiled by the mists of unknown ages.

Of the eight great Nations of savages and barbarians, divided into hundred and thirty-three tribes and sub-tribes, some were in a state of barbarism, near to civilization, others in a lower state of barbarism, and many in a condition of savagery approaching that of offal animals. The lowest tribes were those roaming the deserts and horrent mountains of Lower California, the valley of the Columbia river, and possibly the tribes of Labrador and Hudson's Bay. These people were the Bedouins of the deserts and forests; knew nothing of domestic roots and vegetables and, having no settled life, depended for subsistence on hunting and fishing. The immense region of the United States and Canada, which today is yielding to the Japhetic race plethoric wealth of timber and minerals, which is broken up largely into farms and cattle ranges was, at the close of the seventeenth century, an enormous forest flecked with deserts and mountains and carrying a prodigious variety of vegetable life.

The adventurous traveler entering in those early days the St. Lawrence River and continuing his voyage westward would have on his right and left as he advanced sub-tribes and families of the great hunting nation, the Algonquian. On his left, after passing the Esquimaux, were the Bersiamites, the Papinkos, the Mistassinis, the Montagnais of the Sagueny and the St. John wilderness, the Porcupines and, towards the height of land looking to the Hudson Bay, the Attikamegues, or the family of the White Fish.

Ascending the Ottawa, a tributary of the St. Lawrence, were the hunting grounds of the Cheveux-Relevés or men of the standing hair, the Iroquets or island people; veering to north on the eastern and northern coasts of Lake Huron and Superior were the Petuns or Tobacco people, the Hurons, the Amikoues or Beavers, the Nippisings, or Sorcerers, the Wyandottes, the Temagami, the Temiscomings, the Abittibi, the Chippewas or Sauteurs. Northward still of Lake Superior and dipping to the Hudson Bay were the Assiniboine and the Crees, the buffalo hunters.

On the southwestern river lands of the St. Lawrence, the traveler, on entering the river, would have on his right the Gaspians, who claimed the ownership of splendid meadow lands and splendid virgin forests, then the Etchmins, the Micmacs and the Abenaki. Advancing westward he skirted what are now the eastern states of the union and, crossing into New York state, enters the lands of the dreaded Iroquois: the generic name for the confederated tribes, the Mohawks, the Oneidas, Senecas, Cayugas and the Onondagas.

On the northern and southern shores of Lake Erie dwelt the Attiwandarons or Neutrals, and the Eries or Nation of the Raccoon. West of the Eries were the Miami, and to the south of Lake Michigan the Illini or Illinois; then in the immense forests and prairies south and west of the Great Lakes were the Mascoutins or Nation of Fire, the Puants, the Folles-Avoines or Wild-Oats, the Renards or Foxes, the Pottawatomies, the Sioux and the Menominis.

All these tribes, with their sub-tribes, sprang from an Algonquin or Huron-Iroquois stock, and their languages with dialectic variations would indicate the racial stock from which they sprang.

As we advance towards and cross the Missouri river, we enter the lands of the Dacotahs and their offshoots, the Missouris, Poncas, Iowas, Kaws, Sioux, Omahas and Otoes, with their tribal divisions. On the upper Missouri were Catlin's Mandans and Mincetarees, having no tribal affinity with any known Indian race, and whose language bore no resemblance to that of any other people.

The Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Cherokees, now on the Oklahoma reservations, with the Muskogees and Seminoles formed a group by themselves and spoke a radical language of their own, differing only in family patois. When we enter the Rocky Mountain region, we come in contact with the Cheyennes, Comanches and roving tribes of the Sioux and Apaches, who had strayed away from their own territories.

In Colorado, Utah and Idaho, the Bannocks, Shoshones and Yutes roamed in the lowest state of barbarism, and are classified by some ethnologists as one great and separate family.

We know nothing of their past, when or how their forbears came to this continent. What we know of them is what we have learned from the French and Spanish priests who began to mingle with and dwell among them immediately after the discovery of America.

Advancing towards the Canadian boundary, we enter the hunting grounds of the Selish Nation, commonly called Flat-Heads. The land of the Flat-Heads was that part of Montana lying west of and near to the main range of the Rocky Mountains. In northern Montana roamed the Black-Foot, and around them dwelt nine other tribes, including the Spokanes, the Couer d'Alenes, the Kalispels, the Nez Percés, Pend d'Oreilles and the Crows.

Descending to the Pacific coast line, an altogether different class of people - saving the intrusive Apache and Apache Navajo - possessed the deserts, the river depressions and the Colorado delta. With these the reader is already partially familiar, and they will now detain us.

The Indians of the United States and Canada, at the time of which we write, were separated by their mode of living into two national divisions. These were the sedentaries living in villages like the Hurons or forming a confederation like the Iroquois, who practiced a rude horticulture and stored Indian corn and beans for the winter months, and the hunters and fishers, rovers of the forest and the plain, like the Algonquin and Dacotah. The sedentary races raised Indian corn, pumpkins and tobacco. Corn, supplemented by fish and the flesh of wild animals, was their only food. They knew nothing of alcoholic drinks, bread, salt, pepper or vegetables.

A remarkable fact which seems to prove that the American savage was familiar with the disastrous effects of marriage between blood relations, or of inbreeding, was that no warrior ever took a wife from the members of his own clan. The men and women of the clan were nearly all, by consanguinity, related to one another. Immemorial tribal laws barred their marriage. The man or woman selected a partner from another clan, and the children of the marriage belonged to the clan of the mother. The children did not inherit from the father, all his property, even his weapons, descended by right to his brothers or the sons of his sisters. The children inherited from the mother. And the reasons for this was that there could be no doubt who was the mother of the child, but such was the looseness of morals among the Indians, the husband might not always be the father.

The religion of the Indians was a stew of ridiculous fables, of absurd superstitions and, very often, of obscure and cruel rites. Every nation had its own divinities, which it evolved from animate or inanimate things or beings in the water, in the air or in the earth.

The Algonquins worshipped the great Hare, the sun and evil spirits, which they called Manitous. The Iroquois, the Attiwandarons and the Hurons peopled the universe with demons known as Okis. The Iroquois sacrificed human beings to their war-god, Ariskone; the Pawnees slaughtered young girls as an offering to the sun, and the Tanos and southern tribes, when in dire straits, offered young girls as a sacrifice to their tutelary demons.

The spirits of the air dwelt with thunder, lightning, the moon, eclipses, hurricanes, or in whatever was unusual and carried fear to their hearts.

Rattlesnakes and other venomous reptiles, certain animals and, with some, the bear, the coyote and the beaver, because of their superior intelligence, were regarded as divinities. Many tribes believed that the sky was inhabited by a great and powerful being, who arranged the seasons, controlled the winds and the waves and was able to help man when he was encompassed with danger. At times they offered to their divinities, particularly to the heavenly elements and the spirits dwelling in them, either to invoke their good will in some enterprise or to placate them, gifts of tobacco or weapons which they cast into water or fire.

Belief in the immortality of the soul was universal among the tribes, with the solitary exception of the Peourian Illinois, who believed that soul and body expired at the same time.

They pushed their belief in immortality to its limit, for they accorded life after death to all animals and in some instances to inorganic things.

It is impossible to state, with any approach to accuracy, what was the population of North America, excluding Mexico, when Champlain entered the St. Lawrence in 1612. To judge from the number of tribes, we might quite naturally assume the population to be numerous if not dense. We must, however, remember that people who depend for subsistence on the chase must, in order to live, have immense territory. Figures compiled with great care by the Canadian historian, Garneau, represented the probable population of Canada, at the time Jacques Cartier, in 1534, discovered the Dominion, to be anywhere from two hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand. Assuming the Indians of the territory of the United States to be, at that date, about the same, we would have a native population of about five hundred thousand.

Of the 284,000 Indians in the United States today (1909), only 60,000 are full-blooded, and the same proportion of half or quarter-bloods in the Canadian population of 290,000 would not be far away from that of the United States.



Native American crafts



An Ojibwa Baby On Its Cradle Board

The cradle board (tikinagan, s., tikinaganan, pl.)

The first year of life was spent on a cradle board by babies of earlier generations.

The wooden frame for this cradle board was made by the men from a board about 24 inches long by 10 inches wide and 3/8-inch thick. Near the bottom of the board a curved piece of wood was attached, to confine the baby's feet. At the top a curved hood or bow (agwingweon) flattened across the upper surface and notched at the ends, was tied or lashed to a wooden brace that projected at the sides. Some of the later cradle boards have the bow bolted on. The bow served to protect the baby's head and to support the blanket or the thin cloth used in summer to provide protection from drafts or flies.

To the cradle the women secured a large piece of skin or a velvet sack or blanket so arranged as to hold the baby and to be laced up around it. Over this was tied a broad band to hold the baby in place. The band was usually attractively embroidered with quill or bead work. Moss or the down of cattail rushes was put around the baby for warmth. From the hoop that protected the baby's head were hung charms, coins, thimbles, bells and other play things. To the top of the board was attached a long leather strap or thong to be used as a tumpline which was passed around the mother's forehead when she carried the cradle on her back. (From *Ojibwa Crafts*, authored by Carrie A. Lyford, R. Schneider Publishers, Stevens Point, Wisconsin)

Native dyes

The Ojibwa women made intelligent use of the rich vegetation in which their country abounded to develop dyes which contributed to the beauty of their craft work. The roots, buds, leaves, flowers, berries, and seeds of plants and the roots, juice, twigs, branches, and bark of trees have been used by them in preparing dyes. Combinations of two or more plant or tree products were often necessary to secure the desired shade. Plants were gathered, dried, and stored to be used when dyes were desired.

Wood ashes, special clays that were found around springs, and other mineral substances were also used in preparing the dyes, usually in combination with some of the plant products.

In the preparation and application of the dye a long process of boiling was often necessary. Simple boiling of the materials to be dyed in a decoction allowed to cool and the dyer then rinsed the material in water to remove the unfixed dye. With some materials and dyes the processes had to be repeated a second time. At times a different color was resorted to. The darker shades were secured by reboiling the materials or by allowing the material to stand in the dye for some time. In some cases the work of dyeing continued for as long a period as two weeks or a month.

Colors were set by the use of mordants, one plant being used for the color, while another plant or a mineral substance was used to set the color. Red or black mud, grindstone dust, and water in which iron had rusted served as mordants for some dyes. Many of the colors were fugitive. Others retained their brilliancy for years.

The following is a brief list of plants used by the Ojibwa in the preparation of their dyes.

Alder [*Alnus incana* var. *Americana* Regel] - the inner bark was used with bloodroot, wild plum, and red-osier dogwood to dye porcupine quills red and yellow.

Blood root or red puccoon [*Sanguinaria Canadensis* L.] - the root was used with other plants to dye porcupine quills red; the fresh root was used to color wooden implements yellow.

Bur oak [*Quercus macrocarpa*, Michx.] - the inner bark was used with hazel burs, butternut bark, and earth to dye porcupine quills black.

Butternut [*Juglans cinerea* L.] - the root was used with hazel bark to dye rushes black. With the inner bark a brown dye was secured.

Cedar Red [*Juniperus virginiana* var. *crebra* Fernald and Griscom] - the inner bark was used alone or with other plants to color the strips of cedar for mats red (mahogany).

Chokeberry [*Prunus virginiana* L.] - the inner bark was used to secure a red dye.

Dogwood, Red-osier [*Cornus Stolonifera* Michx.] - the inner bark was used with birch, oak, and cedar bark ashed to dye porcupine quills red.

Gold thread [*Coptis greenlandica* (Oeder) Fernald (*C. trifolia* (L.) Salisb.)] - the root was used to dye porcupine quills yellow.

Hazel [*Corylus americana* Walt.] - the inner bark was used with butternut to dye rushes black; green hazel burs were used with bur oak to secure a black dye.

Hemlock [*Tsuga Canadensis* (L.) Carr.] - the inner bark was used with a little rock dust to set the color, to dye porcupine quills and rushes for matting red (mahogany).

Lamb's quarters [*Chenopodium album* L.] - the whole plant was used to secure a green dye.

Lichens [*Usnea barbata* Fr. Sched.] - the whole plant was used to dye porcupine quills yellow.

Maple [*Acer* sp.] - the rotted wood was used to dye porcupine quills purple.

Puccoon [*Lithospermum carolinense* (Walt) Mac M.] - the dried root was used with ochre to dye porcupine quills red. Also used for face paint.

Sumac [*Rhus glabra* L.] - the inner bark and pulp of the stalk were used to dye porcupine quills and rushes for matting yellow.

White birch [*Betula papyrifera* Marsh.] - used with blood root, red osier dogwood, and alder to dye porcupine quills a bright red; with bloodroot alone a dark red was secured.

The skill of the Ojibwa craft workers in the use of dyes is shown by the success with which they dyed materials of many different textures and qualities. Reeds and bull rushes, porcupine quills, basswood, jack pine roots and wool were dyed in great quantities. Different dyes and different treatments are necessary in dyeing each of these craft materials. Rushes are difficult to dye and often require several dippings to secure the desired shade. Porcupine quills were considered easy to dye and retained the colors along time. With the disappearance of the fine quill work has gone the knowledge of the source and method of preparation of many of the vegetable dyes with which the quills were colored. Aniline dyes, carried by the traders, were early substituted for native dyes, and are today used even for dyeing quills.

SCRAPBOOK

The Melot Family

Thanks to tribal member Violet Page for submitting the following pictures, explanations and an article from a 1987 *Wanette Newsletter* to the *HowNikan* for publication.

In a historical column entitled "Looking Back," the *Wanette Newsletter* reported on "a few of the people involved in the establishment of Wanette." The article labeled Joe Melot as an area pioneer and went on to say:

Joe Melot and his wife, Katy Burjon, both formerly of Kansas, were among the first few families to settle here in 1868, but because of the imminent danger of the yet uncivilized Indians and the risk of being robbed or murdered by the uncivilized white man, most of these families retreated back to Kansas. Joe remained and filed the plat for the place called "St. Joe," known to us as Old Wanette.

It was here that Melot constructed his log cabin, which is reported as being the oldest in Pottawatomie County history, still in existence today. The 121-year-old cabin, consisting of three separate structures, today serves as protection for cattle. The first Catholic mass in the county was held in this log cabin, which was conducted by Father Isidore Robot in 1876.

In 1871, after befriending the Indians, Melot returned to Kansas and led six families back in 14 covered wagons to settle on their Indian allotments. The community they settled was called "Mission Hill," also known as Pleasant Prairie.

Another fact worth mentioning is the Melot family once owned a 2,000-acre cattle ranch which included all of the land where Wanette is now located.

By 1903, a permanent location for the town of Wanette was found and the community began to develop.



Leander Melott: Born in a log house in Wanette, Oklahoma, April 15, 1880. Received an 80-acre allotment in Pottawatomie County. In 1900, married Nina Lucille Johnson and fathered Minnie Ester, Raymond Verble, Violet Marie and Pearl Hazel. Died January 2, 1958 and is buried in Wheatland, OK.

Francis X. Bergeron: Born in France about 1819, adopted by the tribe as a full blood-brother. Moved from Indiana to Kansas in 1863. He is the husband of Zozetta and father of John B., Catherine, Matilda and Charles. He died in 1881 and is buried in Wanette Cemetery.

Zozetta (Josetta) Bergeron, daughter of Chief Joseph of the Potawatomi Tribe: Born about 1819. A full blood Potawatomi who moved from Indiana in 1863; wife of Francis X. Bergeron and mother of John B., Matilda, Catherine and Charles.

Catherine Bergeron Melot (Katy): Born in 1850; married Joseph T. Melot and was the mother of Theresa, Lewis, Leander, Joseph T. (Tom), J. Edward, William and Benjamin. Moved from Indiana to Kansas in 1863; settled in Wanette in 1868. Buried in the Wanette Cemetery.

Joseph T. Melot: Born in France on August 15, 1839. Married Catherine Bergeron and pioneered Wanette, Oklahoma in 1868. Fathered Theresa, Lewis, Leander, Joseph T., J. Edward, William and Benjamin. Died in 1898 and is buried in Wanette Cemetery.



Ben Melott

POTAWATOMI SCRAPBOOK

As it grows nearer to General Council 1989 we thought you might enjoy reading the minutes from previous councils. The following minutes are from the "Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribal Council" held at the Agency community house on October 31, 1940.

A tribal council of the Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians was held at the Community House at the Indian Agency on October 31, 1940. About twenty-five members of the Tribe and three members of the Business Committee were present.

Due to a heavy rain early that morning, it was impossible for tribal members living in the Sacred Heart and Wanette districts to attend, and two members of the Business Committee were ill and could not attend.

This meeting was attended by Mr. Exendine, The Organization Field Agent from the Oklahoma City office, who explained organization under the Oklahoma Welfare Act and discussed with us the benefits of procuring a corrected roll of our people for the purpose of deciding who is eligible to secure benefits through tribal cooperative groups and other forms of assistance available only to Indians of one-quarter Indian blood or more.

The following resolutions were read and unanimously approved by the group and it is believed they represent the view of the entire tribe.

Resolution #1

Whereas, The Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma became a Federal Organization by organizing under the rules and regulations provided for organization under the Thomas-Rogers Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of June 26, 1936, and;

Whereas, The Tribe cannot ascertain the membership of its organization as of that date or of this date because of certain inaccuracies of the Tribal rolls at the Shawnee Agency;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, by the Business Committee of said Tribe, that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby requested to cause a new and corrected roll to be furnished this Tribe:

Be It Also Resolved, That said corrected roll contain the degree of Indian blood of each member as certain benefits of the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act are available only to Indians of one-quarter degree Indian blood, and;

Whereas, by Treaty made between the United States and the Potawatomi Nation of Indians November 15, 1861, Article 1-2-3, whereby the United States agreed to take an accurate census of all members of the Potawatomi tribe and classify them in separate lists, showing the name, ages, and numbers of those desiring land in severalty and who had for three years shown themselves competent persons should become Citizens of the United States. Such a roll was made and approved May 6, 1865. (United States Indian Agent, M.H. Newlin) Potawatomi retained their land in common and were listed on the Prairie Band roll at his agency. It is the desire of our people to have all names removed from our rolls which were not on the approved roll of 1865, or who are not descended from a person whose name did appear on the approved Citizen Band roll of 1865.

We believe the Gardner roll, approved by Act of Congress June 23, 1891 (26 Stat. 989-1021) to contain names of people who were not members of the Citizen Band and request our Honorable Secretary of the Interior to furnish us with a copy of this roll and assist us in deciding the membership of our tribe as provided in Article 2, Section 2, of our constitution and by-laws (ratified December 12, 1938) relative to loss of membership.

Whereas, We believe the roll of 1865 to show all members listed at that time to be of one-half or more Indian blood.

Councils of the past

Resolution #2

We, the Business Committee of the Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma in legal council assembled this 31st day of October 1940, do hereby request of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior permission to lease for oil, gas and other mineral purposes, through this agency, all lands reserved from our reservation after allotments were made. We refer the Honorable Secretary of the Interior to the approval of selection of said reservation by The Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, November 9, 1870. (Vol. 2, P. 86).

By the provisions of the 1st. article of the treaty concluded with the Potawatomi tribe of Indians February 27, 1867, this reservation, containing 575,869 acres WAS selected by our representatives and set apart for the exclusive use and occupancy of the tribe, and the treaty further set forth that this tract "shall be patented to the Potawatomi Nation."

Payment to the United States for the reservation under treaty was to be made from the sale of land in Kansas or any funds held in the treasury at that time. We refer to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior to a letter received from the Comptroller General of the United States on November 29, 1935 (A-19, 362, A 51740), in which he shows amounts credited and disbursed for benefits of our tribe under the above mentioned treaty.

There was \$1,403,470.49 credited to our tribe and \$1,120,795.32 disbursed, leaving a remainder of \$282,655.17. Further reference is made to the Commissioner's report of 1873 (photostat in agency) acknowledging receipt of \$252,321.84 as the Citizen Band's share of Kansas land.

Further reference is made to a letter from the General Accounting Office dated February 10, 1937, Record division, R-012632 (10) - VRD-M, in which they advise us that money received from the sale of lands in Kansas was not used for the propose agreed upon under the treaty. All the above mentioned funds have been expended without the knowledge or consent of our tribe and without any benefit being derived for the Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians in Oklahoma.

Further reference is made to the "proposition" offered by the Cherokee Commission in 1891, which our council never accepted but which was nevertheless ratified; the tribe and many of them had to sign by mark because they could neither read nor write. (Photostat at agency).

Resolution #3

Whereas, We, the Business Committee of the Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma organized under the Oklahoma Welfare Act of June 26, 1936 and assembled at Shawnee, Oklahoma this October 31, 1940, do submit this resolution in protest against the modified part of Section 15 of the above stated Act as approved by Act of Congress August 12, 1936 (Public 260-74th Congress, 1st Session);

Whereas, our tribe did accept the Thomas-Rogers Act as presented in original form, but we herewith submit this resolution of protest against this Act of Congress written purposely to confiscate our legal claims against the United States of America and place any funds we may hope to recover in the name of the United States;

Whereas, We became citizens with all the constitutional rights of the United States. Under treaty of

November 15, 1861 (1112 Stat. 1192) it is made the duty of the agent of the United States for said tribe to take an accurate census of all members of said tribe and to classify them in separate lists; showing the names, ages, and number of those desiring lands in severalty, and those desiring lands in common, etc., and by the 3rd article of said treaty it is provided that, "At any time hereafter when the President of the United States shall have become satisfied that any adults, being males and heads of families, who may be allottees under the provisions of the foregoing article, are sufficiently intelligent and prudent to control their affairs and interest, he may, at the request of such persons, cause the lands severally held by them to be conveyed to them in fee simple with power of alienation, and may at the same time cause to be paid to them in cash or in bonds of the United States their proportion of the cash value of the credits of the tribe, principal and interest, then held in trust by the United States; and also as the same may be received, their proportion of the proceeds of the sale of lands under the provisions of this treaty, etc."

Whereas, Our reservation in Kansas was sold, our money did go into the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, a part of the funds derived from the sale of land was to be paid to the Creek and Seminole Indians for the reservation in Oklahoma, such reservation to be the absolute property of the tribe who was to be known as the Potawatomi Nation of Indians.

Whereas, We did have \$282,655.17 (Comptroller General report November 29, 1935) in the United States Treasury at the time of the approval of the selection and Congress did rob us of our reservations under the Act of May 23, 1872, and our citizenship under the Act of 1887, and

Whereas, The United States has not complied with sacred treaties and given us absolute occupancy of the approved reservation, and did deny our right of occupancy under the proposition of Cherokee Commission and has not paid cash held in the United States Treasury, and other large sums appropriated in the name of our tribe since then, which we have not received any benefit therefrom.

We cannot charter under the Oklahoma Welfare Act, or any other Act that would place our funds in the name of the United States and deprive us our absolute property rights and control of tribal property.

Therefore, We offer the above explanation for our protest against the modified 15th Section of the Oklahoma Welfare Act and request our Honorable Secretary of the Interior to bring this resolution to the attention of the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt and solicit his assistance in compliance with the above mentioned treaty.

Whereas, The Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma do submit this resolution of protest against the passage of Bill S. 3083, introduced in the Senate of the United States and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary;

Whereas, Our Committee has discussed Bill S. 3083 and cannot approve it. We are now taking legal action against the passage of legislation designed to deny us and other Indians the constitutional right to have the value of our claims against the government determined by the Supreme Court.

We became Citizens under treaty of 1861, whereby if we supported ourselves three years without assistance from the Government we were to receive our pro-rata share of all funds held in trust by the Government and become citizens of the United States. Our Government failed to comply with articles of this agreement;

Whereas, The Government only paid a part of the

Continued, next page

Fry Bread

4 cups of white flour
1 Tablespoon of baking powder

1 Teaspoon of salt
Mix the above ingredients together.

Add one and 1/2 cups of warm water to the dry ingredients.

Knead until dough is soft and elastic and does not stick to the bowl. (If necessary add a little more warm water.)

Shape dough into balls the size of a small peach.

Pat back and forth by hand until dough is about 1/2 to 1/4 inch thick and round.

Make a small hole in center of round.

Melt one cup of lard or shortening in a heavy (cast iron) frying pan.

Carefully put the rounds into hot fat, one at time.

Brown on both sides. Drain on paper towels and serve hot

Easy Navajo Fry Bread

2 cups of white flour
2 teaspoons of baking powder

1/2 cup of powdered milk
1/2 teaspoon of salt

Mix the above ingredients together.

Add water that is warm, a little at a time, to form dough.

Knead until dough is soft

Recipes

and not sticky. Cover Bowl with a cloth and let stand for one hour.

Shape into small balls. On lightly floured surface roll with a rolling pin into circles 1/2 to 1/4 inch thick.

Put 1/2 inch of lard or shortening into a heavy (cast iron) skillet.

Test for hotness by putting a pinch of dough in the skillet; if it browns quickly but does not burn, the fat is at the right temperature.

Place the circles of dough, one at a time into the skillet. Brown on both sides and drain on paper towels.

Meat Jerky**Apache, Pueblo, and Navajo**

Use fresh lean, venison, mutton, goat or beef. Be sure to use only lean meat without any fat!

Slice meat into thin, 1/4 inch slices.

Salt moderately on both sides, hang meat on a line in the full sun to dry. Turn from side to side frequently.

As the sun starts to go down, bring meat indoors to hand in a dry place. Return outdoors the next day in full sun. Depending on the climate and humidity, meat will dry

in a few to several days.

Store in a dry place in a covered container.

Jerky can be eaten as is or in stews.

Note: In a humid climate you may want to use your oven to insure complete drying, salt as above then lay slices of meat on middle oven rack and set heat for low warm and turn often, take out and place in a covered container when meat is dry. You will have to experiment until jerky is properly dried, depending on your oven. Temperature should be around one hundred degrees in oven for proper drying. Good luck! Also I hope you have strong teeth.

Indian Meat Pies

Pour 1 1/2 cups boiling water over:

2 lbs ground round steak
suet (small amount)

salt and pepper to taste

Let stand until meat turns light color (about 15 minutes).

Make crust with:

2 cups flour

1/2 cup hot water

1 teaspoon salt

1/2 cup shortening

Roll out. Cut into squares.

Place meat in fold of dough. Press edges down tightly. Place in roaster and bake in 350 preheated oven until done.

Indian Yellow Corn (Potawatomi-Kickapoo)

Scrape yellow corn off cob and place kernels in bowl. (Or use 1 pound can yellow corn and juice.) Add 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt, and 2 tablespoons fat. Stir slightly and put in a slightly greased pan. Place in moderate oven, 375 preheated, and bake 40 minutes or until done.

Canadian War Cake (Caliam)

2 cups brown sugar

1 1/2 cups nuts

1 cup shortening

2 teaspoons cinnamon

2 cups raisins

2 teaspoons cloves

2 cups water

2 teaspoons nutmeg

Mix in two-quart saucepan.

Cream shortening and sugar together; add raisins, mix in water, then add nuts and spices. Cool. Add:

3 cups flour

2 teaspoons soda

Pour in greased 2 x 8 x 11 inch cake pan and bake in 400 preheated oven for 20 minutes.

1940 Council

From previous page

funds held in trust and by the Allotment Act of 1887 robbed us of our Citizenship and the Government did not give us the protection of our property guaranteed under the treaty;

Whereas, Our funds have been appropriated without our knowledge, expended without our consent, and entered in the records as per capita payments, which we never received, and our tribal representatives have continuously requested information in regard to the funds and were told by government representatives they did not exist;

Whereas, The United States of America broke faith with our people and if bills now pending before the Committee do become law it will be the continuation of broken agreements and continuation of complaints against the Government;

Whereas, Foreigners coming to America, making application for citizenship, do not have their funds confiscated or offset for benefits they receive. They attend public schools supported by the people of America and receive any aid granted any other American Citizen;

We further protest lavish offsets for education that has not prepared the Indian to compete with his white brother or for tribes such as ourselves with a guarantee under treaty of (February 27, 1827 Stat. 7, 295 and January 7, 1829 Stat. 7 317 and January 21,

1833 Stat. 7 399) \$5000 a year for education and a trust fund of \$148,532.33 drawing interest which was left in the treasury for that purpose and we have never received any part of since 1872 (Comptroller General Report);

Whereas, We believe we we should have the right to vote on any legislature (sic) written to govern our people and it should be made to stand as approved and not modified without our further approval;

Whereas, We, the Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma, do protest and will continue to protest any legislature written for the purpose of confiscating our legal claims against the Government, who under treaty agreed to pay to our members certain funds and interest we have not received, opened our reservation for settlement without the approval of our councils, and has not delivered the funds received for sale of lands in Kansas, of which went into the hands of the Secretary of the Interior as agreed, a part of which was to be used to pay for the reservation in Oklahoma;

Whereas, Our Civil War Claim was appropriated by Congress March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. 983) and aggregating \$4114,371.16 has not been paid to our people;

Whereas, We offer the above information of which we can furnish proofs as evidence of the broken trust and sacred treaties scrapped by our Government for this our protest against the above

mentioned legislature.

Other Business Brought Before The Meeting.

Mr. Trousedale, Chairman, asked Mrs. Sadie Hardin, Vice Chairman of the Business Committee, to read Bill S. 4349, introduced in the United States Senate September 14, 1940. It was discussed and decided to request the Committee on Indian Affairs to recommend some alteration of Section 14 of the above mentioned bill, or to omit the following, "But the head of any department may refuse and omit to comply with any call for information or papers when, in his opinion, such compliance would be injurious to the public interest."

We do not think that justice can be reached if any person who is head of a department can refuse to comply with any call for information which might bring to light any evidence of benefit to us in the prosecution of our claims against the government. Such department heads may deem it injurious to public interest to furnish certified evidence in behalf of the Indian.

Members present were:

Wm. Trousedale, Chairman

Mrs. Sadie Hardin, Vice-Chairman

Mr. Frank Wano, Member

Other members read and approved:

Mrs. Alice Wardchow, Secretary-Treas.

Mr. Dan Bourassa, Member

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI 16th ANNUAL POW-WOW

JUNE 23, 24, 25, 1989
POTAWATOMI TRIBAL GROUNDS
SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA

1989 CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI PRINCESS

JANET COFFEY

Masters of Ceremonies.....	Stanley John.....	Navajo.....	Tahlequah, OK
	Orval Kirk.....	Kickapoo.....	McCloud, OK
Host Gourd Dance Drum.....	Eagle Claw Singers.....	Comanche.....	Lawton, OK
Host Northern Drum.....	Redland Singers.....	Inter-Tribal.....	Ponca City, OK
Host Southern Drum.....	Cozad Family Drum.....	Kiowa.....	Anadarko, OK
Head Gourd Dancer.....	Raymond Unah.....	Creek.....	Alex, OK
Head Lady Dancer.....	Marla Sands.....	Potawatomie.....	Algonac, MI
Head Man Dancer.....	Terry Testigh.....	Kiowa.....	Okla. City, OK
Co-Host.....	Vietnam Era Veterans.....	Inter-Tribal.....	Seminole Nation
Arena Directors.....	Garry Gover.....	Pawnee.....	Seminole, OK
	Lee Larney.....	Seminole.....	Shawnee, OK

— CONTEST CATEGORIES —

MEN	LADIES	JR. BOYS	JR. GIRLS
STRAIGHT \$700 \$400 \$200	CLOTH \$500 \$300 \$200	STRAIGHT \$300 \$200 \$100	CLOTH/BUCKSKIN \$300 \$200 \$100
TRADITIONAL \$700 \$400 \$200	BUCKSKIN \$500 \$300 \$200	TRADITIONAL \$300 \$200 \$100	NORTH. SHAWL \$300 \$200 \$100
FANCY \$700 \$400 \$200	NORTH. SHAWL \$500 \$300 \$200	FANCY \$300 \$200 \$100	
	JINGLE DRESS \$250 \$100 \$75		

— SCHEDULE —

FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
5:00 P.M. REGISTRATION OPENS	1:00 P.M. GOURD DANCE SPECIALS	1:00 P.M. GOURD DANCE SPECIALS
6:00 P.M. GOURD DANCE SPECIALS	2:00 P.M. REGISTRATION OPENS (SR.S)	4:00 P.M. SUPPER BREAK
8:00 P.M. REGISTRATION CLOSSES - JR. ONLY GRAND ENTRY CONTEST	5:00 P.M. SUPPER SERVED ON GROUNDS	5:00 P.M. GRAND ENTRY CONTEST
	6:30 P.M. REGIS. CLOSSES ALL DIVS. GRAND ENTRY CONTEST	

FOR
POW-WOW INFO:
ORVAL KIRK
P.O. BOX 373
MCLOUD, OK 74851
405/964-3585

FOR
SPACE RESERVATION:
BOB DUNNING
RT. 5, BOX 151
SHAWNEE, OK 74801
405/275-3121

ALL CONTESTANTS MUST PARTICIPATE IN TWO GRAND ENTRIES
CONTEST RULES WILL BE HANDED OUT DURING REGISTRATION
GIVE AWAYS WILL BE DURING AFTERNOON PROGRAM ONLY
JR. CONTESTANTS MUST REGISTER PRIOR TO 8:00 P.M. FRIDAY
CAMPSITES & RV HOOKUPS AVAILABLE
ONLY SIX DRUMS WILL BE PERMITTED TO SET UP

Tribal member helps thwart 'World War III'

From page 2

Castaneda said.

"She got very friendly with my family," she said. "She sent my daughter birthday cards. She hired my son to do some work around her house."

Clark, of San Marino, declined to comment on those statements, saying that her relationship with Castaneda was confidential. She confirmed, however, that she was assigned to some Northrop employee cases through Industrial Indemnity.

At one point, Clark also met with Barajas, Meyer and Castaneda together to give them the same message about forgiving the company, Castaneda said. Ultimately, Castaneda said, she grew disenchanted with the psychologist. One day, she recalled, while talking to Clark in the psychologist's Lincoln Continental, she opened the door of the parked car and got out.

"She was crying, begging me to get back in," Castaneda recalled. "I didn't retain a lawyer until that October, when Northrop didn't send me a (disability) check and I couldn't pay the rent." Northrop reinstated some of the disability benefits, after Castaneda's attorney intervened.

For a time, Castaneda, a Potawatomi Indian, considered moving back to the reservation where she grew up. But she decided against it when her children insisted that she continue her battle to expose the problems at Northrop.

Castaneda left Northrop in April, 1987. Since then, she has attended a business school to study automated accounting and was graduated several weeks ago. She has begun to look for a job but has avoided the aerospace industry.

"When I can trust the system, I might try it again," she said.

Call To Council June 24, 1985

7 a.m. - Call To Order
7 a.m. - 2 p.m. - Recess For On-Site Voting
3 p.m. - Meeting Reconvened For Business
5 p.m. - Free Meal At Pow Wow Grounds

POTAWATOMI SCRAPBOOK

1863 - 66 Kansas Allotment Roll -
Origins of the Citizen Band
Pottowattomie Indian Reservation
Hon. Wm. P. Dole
Com. of Indian Affairs
Sir,

We have the honor to submit to you a report of the allotments made by us to the Pottowattomie Indians, as Special Commissioners appointed by you for that purpose.

A much greater length of time has been occupied in making these allotments than was anticipated, which has been occasioned by a variety of causes. Among the more prominent of these were 1st, the unusually wet and backward spring, rendering the roads and streams for a long time nearly impassable; 2nd, the want of instructions, and flats of the Reserve which were delayed at Washington; 3rd, the various vexing questions which arose in regard to the rights of whites, non-residents of which necessitated a correspondence with the Indian Department; and a corresponding delay; 4th, waiting for the Department to furnish us with computations of the areas of the fractional tracts on the Reservation (nearly 2000 in number) without which computations of these tracts could not be allotted. The work of making these computations

was finally by your direction and performed by Mr. Wolcott of this commission, during which time the allotments were delayed. Finally, after the allotments were completed, we delayed in pursuance of verbal instructions from you, making our report in order to give an opportunity to as many as wished to do so, to give up their allotments and remove to the Indian Country, in accordance with the terms of a treaty which the agent of this tribe is now endeavoring to negotiate with them. In compliance with later instructions from you we now make report of the allotments made by us.

The number of persons who take lands in severalty is 1,377 exclusive of 25 infants born after the allotments were made to the families to which they respectively belong. The question as to the rights of the infants to land under the treaty is, by verbal instructions from you referred for decisions to the Interior Department. There are about 800 members of the tribe who have declined to receive lands in severalty, and who wish still to hold in common. This Reserve is 30 miles square, containing about 576,000 acres of land. The allotments as here reported have consumed about 144,000 or one fourth, leaving over 430,000 acres unallotted. Should the

remaining portion of the tribe decline to migrate, and desire a reserve in common to be set off for them here, they will require about 80,000 acres more: still leaving say 350,000 acres untouched. These allotments are scattered over nearly all parts of the Reserve: and it is proper to say that under the almost unlimited right of selection given to these Indians by their treaty, they have taken a large portion of the good lands and of the timber.

It will be observed that the Government Shops, and other buildings are reserved from allotments in the several tracts on which they are situated. We suggest the property of making these reservations in the certificates that are issued for these trades.

Should the effort to negotiate a treaty with this tribe, by which a portion of these agree to remove to the Indian Country, be successful, it is not doubted by us that a considerable number of those who have now taken lands in severalty will give up their allotments and go with their brethren. With this view, it seems to us advisable to defer for a time, the issuing of certificates for the allotments herewith reported, except to such as desire to become citizens, to give opportunity to those who so wish, to have their allot-

The census of 1863

ments cancelled. There are a number of persons of Potowattomie blood who do not live upon the Reserve, some of whom claim, while others do not, to be entitled to land. These persons reside in various localities, extending from points within a few miles of the Reserve into Indiana, Michigan, and even California. In cases where these persons have returned to the Reservation with the apparent intention of re-uniting with the tribe, we have in accordance with instructions allotted lands to them. In all other cases there has seemed to us to be but one course to pursue consistent with fairness, and impartiality, and that was to exclude all who are outside of the Reserve, whether the distance be great or small. We have accordingly done so. This is also the spirit of the instructions sent to us on the 28th day of April last.

There is a large number of fractional tracts of land in this reservation, the proper allotment of which has occasioned us considerable difficulty, by reason of this seldom corresponding in area with legal subdivision. In a great many cases these tracts were claimed, and whenever they approximated 40 or

Continued, page 24

**Have You Attended A Regional Council? Do You Approve Of The Way The Tribe Is Reaching Out To Members Outside The Shawnee Area?
Do You Enjoy The HowNiKan? Are You Proud That Our Tribe Is The First In The Nation To Acquire A Successful Bank?**

Then Return The Ballot Application In This Issue And Vote For

JOHN A. 'ROCKY' BARRETT

For Another Term As Chairman!



Your Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe isn't run out of a trailer any more. It's business, a big business, with interests that include a national bank, a retail computer outlet, a large convenience/tobacco store, a bingo hall and others. It takes people who understand big business to run the tribe. As a businessman himself, Rocky Barrett understands big business. With the other members of your current Business Committee, he has the skill to run the Tribe — and he has a successful track record to prove it!

But Rocky Barrett also understands that the Tribe is more than business, that it is family — your family, his family, our family. That's why he has taken such pains to reach out and bring Tribal Government to your doorstep for the first time. He has worked to insure the decendency election, to offer absentee ballots so those outside Shawnee could participate, to establish the Regional Councils, to put a quality Tribal newspaper in your mailbox every month. He wants his family to be informed and be involved.

Let's not threaten progress. Cast your vote for John A. 'Rocky' Barrett for chairman!

**Keep The
Progress Rolling
Vote For**

**JOHN A. 'ROCKY'
BARRETT**

Paid Political Advertisement

**For Another
Successful Term
As Chairman**

Bingo discovery process reveals payout aberrations

From page 1

hit 77 percent - a percentage never reached again. The 77 percent figure may be significant because 1984 was one of the years the tribe was entitled to a percentage of gross less prize payout. Even with that formula, the tribe was underpaid by \$30,000.

The bingo gross in 1984 and 1987 was virtually the same. However, in 1984 (when the tribe was entitled to a percentage of the gross) the prize ratio was 77 percent, whereas in 1987 (when the tribe had no right under the Bruno regime's "manage-

ment agreement" to any percentage of the gross) the prize ratio was reported at 14 percent!

Enterprise claimed in its argument before the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals that it could operate the hall more profitably than the tribe - an argument belied by the fact that the tribe's 1988 performance projected over a year would gross 3.2 million, or more than double the average gross of Enterprise for the last five years. The tribe's prize ratio has consistently been at 65 percent - or nearly twice the prize ratio reported by Enterprise.

Voting information

This year's General Council and election will be held on June 24 at the tribal complex in Shawnee, Oklahoma. On-site voting will occur between 7 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Tribal members wishing to vote by absentee ballot must request a ballot before June 4 and it must be returned to the election committee by 10 a.m. the day of the election.

All tribal members 18 years of age or older are eligible to vote in the 1989 tribal election. You may request a ballot by returning the form printed in every *HowNiKan* or by mailing a request that includes your correct mailing address, roll number, date of birth and legal signature. All requests should be mailed to the Potawatomi Election Committee, P.O. Box 310, Tecumseh, OK 74873.

Request for ballot - Page 1

Candidates speak at council

From page 1

trative structure.

Whitecotton told the audience his group was at a disadvantage reaching tribal members because of not having the same access to the *HowNiKan* the incumbents had. He did not explain, however, why his slate declined to answer questionnaires given to all candidates and published free of charge in the April issue of the *HowNiKan*.

All candidates present addressed

the Kansas City group, stating their background and hopes for election.

June 4 is the deadline to request an absentee ballot for the June election. If you are uncertain as to your tribal roll number, it can be found above your name on your *HowNiKan* label. On-site voting will be held from 7 a.m. until 2 p.m. at the tribal administration building June 24. General Council will be held from 3-5 p.m. after the polls close.

Deadlines, Ad Rates For Coming Issues

Ad Deadlines

June HowNiKan - June 8

Political Advertising Rates

Full Page - \$100

Half Page - \$50

Quarter Page - \$25

All candidates will receive a free quarter-page ad in the April issue of the *HowNiKan*. All other ads must be paid for at the time of submission in cash, money order or cashier's check.

The Choice Is Clear ... Let's Return

DR. FRANCIS LEVIER

To The Business Committee

Check The Record And Make Your Own Decision!

DR. FRANCIS LEVIER

EDUCATION: Marty Mission, Hoftra University, University of Kansas, Doctorate in Education and Administration

EXPERIENCE: Former Potawatomi Economic Development Director; Assistant Director of Minority Affairs at University of Kansas; Member of Haskell Board of Regents; Director of National Indian Board of Alcohol and Drug Abuse; Prairie Band Potawatomi Tribal Administrator; Assistant Director of Topeka Indian Center; Instructor at University of Kansas; Assistant Citizen Band Administrator; 4-year Citizen Band Business Committeeman; 4-year Citizen Band Administrator; Rockefeller Foundation consultant



LEON BRUNO

EDUCATION: GED

EXPERIENCE: Self-employed Electrician; 4-years Business Committee; 2-years chairman; Representative, Absentee Shawnee Housing Authority

Keep Experience And Education Working For You

FRANCIS LEVIER

Cast Your Ballot For

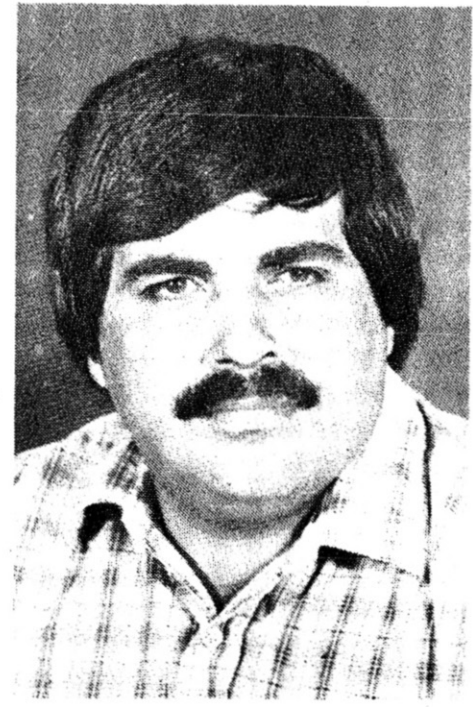
Paid Political Advertisement



**Cecil
Pensoneau**



**Leon
Bruno**



**Richard
Whitecotton**

CHAIRMAN

COUNCILMAN

COUNCILMAN

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLE

We believe the family unit is the fundamental basis of order and liberty, and must be preserved if the tribe is to survive and prosper. Our platform provides the opportunity to work toward family unit preservation.

We believe that good, honest, and responsive government by elected representatives is the best form of political enterprise. Our platform will implement this belief.

We believe that the free enterprise system is the backbone of our economic system, and the assistance of our tribal members in their areas of enterprise is an important function of government.

We believe there exists a set of unchanging values and principles upon which all persons set the course of their lives, that all human rights come from God, and to that end we dedicate ourselves to tribal government under God.

PLATFORM

**1. Regional Representation by
Delegation**

- A. Absentee Ballots remain in place
- B. Regional Council Meetings remain in place
- C. Promotes tribal unity
- D. Provides Tribal Oversight and Input
- E. Provides accountability to the people

2. Fair Accountability

- A. Open Meeting Law
- B. Full financial disclosure (including salaries)
- C. Open Records to all members

3. Positive Economic Force

- A. Provide employment.

**B. Provide income to the
tribe.**

4. Equal Service and Care

- A. Provide an 800 information number
- B. Educational Foundation
- C. Burial Assistance
- D. Legal, Drug, Housing Education Program
- E. Comprehensive Health Needs Survey

5. Cultural Preservation

- A. Re-establish the Historical and Genealogical Society, with branches in Regional Areas that are interested.
- B. Mail Order Marketing for Craftsmen

Vote For
**PATTY
BEETON**
and
**DANA
SCHEUERMAN**
for
Grievance
Committee

- C. Heritage Committee to Represent Tribe Both Locally and Nationally
- D. Youth Programs.

If you wish to donate to this campaign or help in any way, write to: Camfund, P.O. Box 624, Shawnee, OK 74801
 Campaign Manager: Sheila Hall Paid Political Advertisement Campaign Treasurer: Joe Beeton

1863 Roll — Continued from page 21

80 acres, or when two or more of them combined would do so, we have allotted them. In some of these instances the number of acres assigned is too great; in most cases it is too small; but in all cases of a deficiency the applicant has been so informed, and has voluntarily accepted the allotment as a full one.

The selections of land have in nearly every instance been made by the Indians themselves, and upon the ground: and as the Reserve is 30 miles square, and the allotments scattered over nearly every part of it, the task of making these assignments has been one of no inconsiderable magnitude and difficulty.

In accordance with your instructions we have set apart no reserve for that portion of the tribe who desire to hold their lands in common, although the northeast portion of their present reserve has been kept free from allotment on their account. Should it be determined that they are to remain here this reservation will have yet to be set apart

for them.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt. Servts.

Edward Wolcott
W. W. Ross

Special Comms.

Instructions to Edward Wolcott to make allotments to the Pottawatomie Indians dated Jan. 16, 1863 (LB6qp.520).

Instructions to W. W. Ross dated Jan. 19, 1863 (LB6qp52q).

Allotments of Land made to the Pottowattomie Tribe of Indians by Commissioners Edward Wolcott, and W. W. Ross, 1863.

Names of Allottees

- 1 Louis Vieux (Headman)
- 2 Mary L. Vieux
- 3 Louis Vieux Jr.
- 4 Rachel Vieux
- 5 Joseph Trucky
- 6 Phillisa Trucky
- 7 Mary J. Trucky
- 8 Joshua E. Clardy
- 9 Isabel A. Clardy
- 10 Benjamin J. Clardy
- 11 Albert Clardy
- 12 Wean be ah go
- 13 Mix e qua
- 14 Joseph Bertrand
- 15 Mary Bertrand
- 16 Theresa Bertrand
- 17 Ah sho wah
- 18 Michael Hover
- 19 Mary Hover
- 20 Levi W. Clark
- 21 Angeline Clark
- 22 Julia A. Clark
- 23 Ah twain Ga gah dmo
- 24 Mary Ann Ga gua dmo
- 25 Pe rho wa
- 26 Me me qua

- 27 A yain be
- 28 Ke no ho
- 29 Ne qahn Ko wk Mscop go
- 30 Nah nim nuk skuk
- 31 O ke wich
- 32 Mah nis
- 33 A za be
- 34 O pe wah
- 35 James Slavin
- 36 Theresa Slavin
- 37 zah kto
- 38 Nah da qua
- 39 Zah gma
- 40 Franklin Frere
- 41 Helen Frere
- 42 Jacob Vieux
- 43 Elisebeth Vieux
- 44 Charles Vieux
- 45 Charlotte Vieux
- 46 Lewis Tremble
- 47 Oyte Tremble
- 48 Nicholas Tremble
- 49 Maria S. Davaraux
- 50 Francis X. Bergeron
- 51 Lozette Bergeron
- 52 John B. Bergeron
- 53 Matilda Bergeron
- 54 Catharine Bergeron
- 55 Charles Bergeron
- 56 Anthony Tescier
- 57 Catharine Tescier
- 58 Anthony Tescier Jr.
- 59 Peter Tescier
- 60 Louisa Tescier
- 61 John I. Tescier
- 62 Rose Ann Tescier
- 63 Helen Bourbonais
- 64 R. W. Dike
- 65 Margaret Dike
- 66 George A. Dike
- 67 Lola Dike
- 68 Moke je wun
- 69 Neab no qua
- 70 Ann Ka bane suh
- 71 Ketch che
- 72 Gabriel Frapp
- 73 Martha Frapp
- 74 John Frapp
- 75 Louis Davaraux
- 76 Peter Phelps
- 77 Matilda Phelps
- 78 Claud Milot
- 79 Theresa Milot
- 80 Alexander Milot
- 81 Emily Milot
- 82 Mary Ann Milot
- 83 Joseph Milot
- 84 Lah ga nosh qua
- 85 Mitchell Phelps
- 86 Nancy Phelps
- 87 Paul Bortrand
- 88 Madeline Gosland
- 89 Ah twain Gosland

- 90 Ah smeot
- 91 Ke wan ka
- 92 Man do
- 93 Pam dosh
- 94 O chuck sah
- 95 Mtuck nah bah
- 96 An wahrv sa (Daviu)
- 97 Mzhah bgah
- 98 Timothy O'Brien
- 99 Elizabeth O'Brien
- 100 Edward O'Brien
- 101 Pah so
- 102 Kah go mko
- 103 Ta kto
- 104 Mo zo ba net
- 105 Sahg nosh qua
- 106 Ma mah dwa
- 107 Ke nah we
- 108 An wahw Ta
- 109 Ketch ko me qua
- 110 Thomas Evans
- 111 Mary Evans
- 112 Joseph Evans
- 113 Peter Evans
- 114 Margaret Evans
- 115 Kah kah ksho
- 116 Mdah zah
- 117 Shahn
- 118 Joseph Evans
- 119 Ahn wahn ka
- 120 Mzahn qua
- 121 Be gahn qua
- 122 O pe wah
- 123 Pe at qua
- 124 Etienne
- 125 Matah ma
- 126 Ah twain Shop kuk
- 127 Korn yo qua
- 128 Pahs kah we
- 129 Miah qua wa
- 130 Nah ksa
- 131 Charlotte Pash kah we
- 132 Tha zhah
- 133 Ahn be a
- 134 Julia Ann
- 135 Mnis nou se
- 136 Oje quah. Wean be a go
- 137 Ahg nas
- 138 Nahs iuhs
- 139 Mah ne
- 140 Lizette Goseland
- 141 Cecile Goseland
- 142 Ko wih sen
- 143 Susan Vasseur
- 144 Baptiste Vasseur
- 145 Anthony Vasseur
- 146 Kah dah dus
- 147 Shken ne ah
- 148 She mo
- 149 Sup pe
- 150 Cha me qua
- 151 A yah tka
- 152 Ze quah

- 153 Mah ne ah yah tka
- 154 James Ka wad num
- 155 Wahb qe qua
- 156 Paul Ka wad num
- 157 Wah ge zhgo
- 158 Wah wahs mo qua
- 159 Kah shqua
- 160 Nan wuh shmah
- 161 French Woman
- 162 Wahb no qua
- 163 Ke wun ka
- 164 Mah ne
- 165 A med neh wa
- 166 George Vanarsdale
- 167 Josette Vanarsdale
- 168 Isadove Frapp
- 169 William Frapp
- 170 Louisa Frapp
- 171 Francis Frapp
- 172 Rose Ann Frapp
- 173 Archange Willmet
- 174 Mah mos ke Muller
- 175 Margaret Muller
- 176 Mary Ann Muller
- 177 Therese Mah mos ke
- 178 John Pratt
- 179 Angeline Dean
- 180 Thomas Dean
- 181 Shop tese
- 182 Kah das Shop kuk
- 183 Me yan co
- 184 Monique
- 185 Wah we ah kmuk
- 186 Nwa yah ko se
- 187 Keep ket qua
- 188 Mary Ann
- 189 Zolette
- 190 Ne bah quah
- 191 O gh muh quah
- 192 Mah ne
- 193 Sah gah ne
- 194 Nah dwah
- 195 Leon Bertrand
- 196 Wah win mo qua
- 197 Kchih bah
- 198 Ma zhe
- 199 Nea wah quet
- 200 Ahzh nick
- 201 Pa ma
- 202 Ah got
- 203 Mnis nou se
- 204 Lewis Shop kuk
- 205 Wah sah to
- 206 Ke zhwa qua
- 207 Margaret
- 208 Gmo wah
- 209 Wa wah tso
- 210 Ko ksep nah
- 211 Madeline
- 212 Ne gahn Ko uk (Shkamote)
- 213 Lewis Pawnee

Continued, page 26

An Important Message From Tribal Secretary Bob Davis:

The incumbent candidates in the 1989 Tribal election have been instrumental in the Business Committee's success in:

- ✓ Expanding Services nationwide
- ✓ Establishing credibility and accountability for the Citizen Band Potawatomi government
- ✓ Upgrading tribal operations and staff
- ✓ Economic development
- ✓ Implementing regional councils and a professional monthly newspaper
- ✓ Cultural preservation and archive expansion
- ✓ Allowing the Potawatomi people to determine their own criteria for membership

Request a ballot and vote for **John Barrett**, **Francis Levier** and **Hilton Melot**.

Bob Davis

Potawatomi Vice Chairman, 1985-87
Potawatomi Secretary-Treasurer, 1987-

Paid Political Advertisement

Why Make A Change When Our Tribe Is On The Move?

HILTON MELOT

Has Made A Real Contribution On The Business Committee

- Our Tribe is the first in the nation to acquire controlling interest in a successful national bank!
- Our Tribe is the majority owner in a computer store!
- Our Tribe took its own Bingo Hall back over!
- Our Tribe entered into an intergovernmental agreement with Pottawatomie County and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to secure badly needed road funds for the Shawnee/Tecumseh area!
- Our Tribe has published two books on Tribal history!
- Our Tribe has consistently beaten back the Oklahoma Tax Commission's attacks on Tribal sovereignty!

Be Sure To Keep
HILTON MELOT
Working For You On The Business Committee

Paid Advertisement

3rd Annual Potawatomi Days All-Indian **Golf Tournament**

Hosted by Firelake Indian Golf Club
Firelake Golf Course
Shawnee, Oklahoma
June 23, 24, & 25, 1989

ENTRY FEE REQUIREMENT

\$45 men and women, includes two days of golf with green fees, 1 meal, prizes and more! Must show tribal enrollment or certificate of degree of Indian blood.

FLIGHTS & PRIZES

Championship A, B, C & Women's 2 flights. Prizes for 4 places in each men's flight. Women's flight, 2 places in each flight. Prizes for closest to the pin on 4 par. Three holes on Sunday, June 25 and longest drive in fairway on Hole 4.



OTHER ACTIVITIES

Four-person scramble on Friday, June 23, at 10 a.m. Deadline time 9:30 a.m. Meal for golfers on Saturday after qualifications. Annual Potawatomi PowWow. Bingo. Trading Post Specials. Horseshoe Tournament (Register Saturday, 7 a.m.).

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Truman Kaskuske • Firelake Indian Golf Club • (405) 275-2310
John Lair • Firelake Golf Pro • (405) 275-4471

ENTRIES

Make money orders or cashiers checks payable to Firelake Indian Golf Club. Cash entries only on Saturday, June 24. Mail registration to:

**Firelake Indian Golf Club
Firelake Golf Course
1901 Gordon Cooper Drive
Shawnee, OK 74801**

REGISTRATION

NAME: _____ TRIBAL AFFILIATION: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

ENTRY FEE: \$45 for two days of golf, green fees, meal, prizes and more. Scramble fee is additional \$10 plus \$7 green fee; Friday morning, 10 a.m. SHARP. Rental carts available.

Not Responsible For Accidents, Injuries or Thefts!

1863 Roll — Continued from page 24

214 Shah we	348 Ke sah	482 Mish ma Mshah bo	616 Pascal Muller	678 Mary E. Riley	740 Hiram Weld
215 Shah nahb no qua	349 Ptes sah	483 Therese Mshah bo	617 Susan Rice	679 Elisabeth Riley	741 Lydia E. Smith
216 Elisabeth Shah we	350 Mah ne Kpa yah	484 Jean B. Mshah bo	618 Jacob Johnson	680 Mah mos ke Co paw	742 Joseph Robinson
217 Wahb no qua	351 Alexander Kpa yah	485 Pe beje mah	619 Sophia Johnson	681 Therese Co paw	743 Joseph C. Wellfelt
218 Nim ke	352 Etienne Kpa yah	486 A got	620 Seraphine Johnson	682 Ambrose Co paw	744 Josephine Wellfelt
219 Madeline	353 Pak shkah	487 Helen Pe beje mah	621 Richard L. Johnson	683 John Park	745 Margaret Wellfelt
220 Che quas	354 Pah kiah go	488 Nen ze qua	622 Lucius R. Darling	684 Francis Lafromboise	746 Samuel C. Wellfelt
221 Shah ne se	355 Madeline Pak shkah	489 Pe an A kah mo	623 Eliza M. Darling	685 Archange Lafromboise	747 Fanny P. Wellfelt
222 Ma ko tah mo whah	356 Mary Ann Lucille	490 Ahzh nick	624 Lewis O. Darling	686 Claude Lafromboise	748 Baptiste Ocum
223 Ke wan kah qa	357 John Nealy	491 Qua gahs	625 Luther A. Darling	687 Rose Ann Lafromboise	749 Samuel Cummings
224 Ahzh nick	358 Pah pah mah	492 Sahs wa	626 Charles N. Darling	688 Lydia E. Beaubain	750 Mary A. Cummings
225 A kah mo	359 Therese Nealy	493 Mis nay	627 William R. Darling	689 Julia Beaubain	751 Hiram White
226 Anthony Bourbonnie	360 Lizette Nealy	494 Che mo kmah nas	628 John Anderson	690 Emily Beaubain	752 Francis B. Cummings
227 Mary Ann Bourbonnie	361 Pe a zhwa	495 Ahsh e wa	629 Elisabeth Anderson	691 Charles H. Beaubain	753 Joseph H. Cummings
228 Benjamin H. Bourbonnie	362 Kah kah ba	496 Wah neh shkim	630 Lewis D. Anderson	692 Lewis H. Ogee - Headman	754 Hannah E. Cummings
229 O shah ka	363 E dwah ge zhick	497 Phah zwa (Kesis)	631 David Rodd	693 Sophia E. Ogee	755 Charles W. Cummings
230 Mas ko	364 Pe a dah ben	498 Me nah ne	632 Julia Ann Rodd	694 Louis N. Ogee	756 Enoch Stevens
231 Ke wsa qua	365 Mto sa qua	499 Ke yah	633 Joseph Watkins	695 Julia Ogee	757 Napoleon B. Brandon
232 Amable Tupin	366 Norm ah ko skuk	500 Mde me za	634 James B. Quintard	696 Cyrus W. Ogee	758 Sarah J. Brandon
233 Margaret Tupin	367 Zo zette	501 Ahzh nick O dah was	635 Madeline F. Quintard	697 Job P. Ogee	759 John L. Young
234 Paul Tupin	368 Joseph Che chah kose	502 Mjo quis	636 Mary L. Quintard	698 Evans Kennedy	760 Margaret Young
235 Madeline	369 Wa zhnak	503 Paul Ne gahn ko uk	637 John Boatman	699 Susan Kennedy	761 Martha A. Young
236 Munk	370 Wah wah suy	504 Ann Ne gahn ko wk	638 Elisabeth Boatman	700 Charles H. Kennedy	762 Mary L. Young
237 Me nah ne	371 O nahk sa	505 Tr puck kee	639 William Alley	701 Ransom B. Kennedy	763 George L. Young - Headman
238 Mah ne La kto	372 Mah ne O nahk sa	506 Pene mo	640 Eleanora Alley	702 Evans R. Kennedy	764 Josette Young
239 A yea nah ne	373 Me nah ne	507 Mary Ann Pene mo	641 Archangel Alley	703 John E. Kennedy	765 Anna Young
240 Pe zhe ma	374 Zoza O nahk sa	508 Kah dot	642 William Alley Jr.	704 Valance W. Kennedy	766 Cecile Pinegove
241 Mah ne A yea nah be	375 Mix e qua	509 Kah dot	643 Nah zhe	705 Lincoln Kennedy	767 Jacques Vieux
242 Francis Ga gah dmo	376 Wahb na met	510 Pkuh shno qua	644 Richard Burnett	706 Charlotte Countryman	768 Charles Vieux
243 Mah ne Ga gah dmo	377 Mary Ann Wahb na met	511 Te be qua	645 Thomas Alley	707 John E. Beaubain	769 No duo gua
244 Bazile Grimore	378 Francis Wahb na met	512 Pierre kah dot	646 John Hardin	708 Eliza J. Beaubain	770 Nicholas Vieux
245 Catharine Grimore	379 Kah wso	513 Mnis no qua	647 Margaret Hardin	709 Eliza S. Beaubain	771 Narcis Vieux
246 Delilah Bourassas	380 Jean B. Wahb na met	514 Buck	648 Davis Hardin	710 George Petifer	772 Joseph Vieux
247 Eleanor Bourassas	381 O je quah (Lame)	515 Ship zhe qua	649 Thomas Hardin	711 Elisabeth Petifer	773 Peter Vieux
248 Helena Bourassas	382 Mdoted	516 Ke wa nka	650 Julia Hardin	712 Susan Petifer	774 Susan Vieux
249 Joseph Grimore	383 Mde me ka	517 A qua win	651 Narcis Hardin	713 Lydia C. Petifer	775 Angeline Vieux
250 Clarissa Grimore	384 Me gis	518 Me ksin na sah	652 Cecile Lafromboise	714 Mitchell Wilmett	776 John Vieux
251 Rosalie Grimore	385 Wah wahg qua	519 Mah ne Me ksin na sah	653 Narcis Vieux	715 Emily Wilmett	777 No tin
252 Charles Grimore	386 Mah ne Jistros	520 O zah o dip	654 Sophia Vieux	716 Louisa Wilmett	778 Elisabeth Vieux
253 Peter Grimore	387 Nancy Jistros	521 Ne gahn no shke	655 Lewis C. Vieux	717 Sophia Wilmett	779 John B. Marandot
254 Joseph Welch	388 O zah we	522 Neu wa qua	656 John B. Lafromboise	718 Lizette Devousier	780 Zha yah no
255 Mary E. Welch	389 Muk Rose	523 Catharine Wa me go	657 Maria Lafromboise	719 Louis Bellaire	781 Thomas Lazzell
256 Joseph L. Welch	390 Pe dos	524 Ahzh nick Che qua	658 Paul Lafromboise	720 Ne gahn be gua	782 Julia Lazzell
257 William Martel	391 Zolette	525 O shke nwa	659 Madore B. Beaubain	721 Peter Bellaire	783 Isabel Lazzell
258 Sophia Martel	392 Main do ah be	526 Jo be	660 Therese Beaubain	722 Josette Marandot	784 Willie Lazzell
259 Frank Martel	393 Francis Pna zwa	527 Che ques	661 Philip Beaubain	723 Wah we ah ton	785 Etienne Pappan
260 William Martel	394 Wah sha	528 Napoleon Pinegove	662 John B. Beaubain	724 Catharine Mullen	786 Emily Pappan
261 Oliver Martel	395 Kahn sah qua	529 Mary Ann Crews	663 George E. Beaubain	725 Neab-nuh-ko um	787 William Pappan
262 Charles Martel	396 Mah ne Wah tris	530 Sa gah knuk Po pa gan	664 Julia A. Beaubain	726 O zah ka gah bwe	788 Oren T. Pappan
263 Graef Martel	397 Francis Wish ko mah	531 Pe zhe wa	665 Therese Hardin	727 Martin Elliott	789 Nelson McPherson
264 Harriet Martel	398 Catherine Wah sha	532 Bazile	666 Peter Hardin	728 Mary Elliott	790 John Ogee
265 Jerome Martel	399 Mash kum me	533 Baptiste Sa gah knuk	667 Zozas Ahn co do	729 Abraham Elliott	791 Catharine Ogee
266 Ambrose Martel	400 Charlotte Wah sha	534 Nuk kahs	668 Joseph Lafrombois - chief	730 Wesley Lewis	792 Robert Ogee
267 Baptiste Ogee	401 Man pwah	535 O dahzh wah	669 Therese Lafromboise	731 Joseph Letendre	793 Eliza J. Ogee
268 Baptiste Ducharme	402 Ne ahs	536 Mas kbo wa	670 Monique Lafromboise	732 Sarah Ann Letendre	794 Joseph Ogee
269 Mnis no quo	403 Msquah buo qua	537 Pe ma	671 Madeline Lafromboise	733 Catharine M. Bailey	795 Mary A. Ogee
270 Alfred E. Travis	404 Mah ne Nas mah	538 Ahn kote	672 Julia A. Lafromboise	734 Frederick H. Coutraman	796 Henry Ogee
271 Sophia Travis	405 Mah ne Quah que jese	539 Tha yah no	673 Abraham Lafromboise	735 Jacob B. Coutraman	
272 Edward Travis	406 Cinahs Leclere	540 Therese Tah yah no	674 Mitchell Lafromboise	736 Betsy Coutraman	
273 O nah das	407 Ahk nah	541 Ship zhe qua	675 Zozas Pna se qua	737 William Coutraman	
274 Suck se	408 Now ke	542 John B. Bruno	676 Joseph Pearson	738 Margaret Smith	
275 Mes sah	409 Patrick Behan	543 Alva Higbee	677 John Riley	739 Madeline Weld	
276 Miah ma	410 Mary A. Behan	544 Julia J. Higbee			
277 Kah ge me	411 Mary Behan	545 Josephine L. Higbee			
278 Ten wis	412 Margaret Benham	546 Mary A. Higbee			
279 Ben ack	413 Aim neh by ah	547 Joseph B. Higbee			
280 Pe a zhwa	414 Nen wah qua	548 Lewis B. D. Higbee			
281 Madeline	415 Wahb wid go	549 Robert A. Higbee			
282 Alexander Pettier	416 Pna o koa	550 Lucy A. Higbee			
283 Josephine Pettier	417 Pam bo go	551 George A. Higbee			
284 Ezekiel Pettier	418 J kee	552 Catharine Lucier			
285 Alexander B. Pettier	419 Wa me ya wist	553 Sahg mag			
286 Victoire Pettier	420 Mose wam wah	554 Shken myea			
287 John B. Pettier	421 Bgo jno qua	555 Pa mam ka duk			
288 William H. Pettier	422 Ah got	556 Ke wa nka			
289 Louisa Pettier	423 O je quah	557 William Phelps			
290 Peter the Great	424 Shig nah bgo qua	558 Qua kspe wa			
291 Mix e qua	425 O gnuh me	559 William Phelps Jr.			
292 Me gis	426 Te cum ze	560 Margaret Phelps			
293 Me yain co (chief)	427 O ketch kum me qua	561 John Phelps			
294 Ahzh nick	428 Ksin e ah	562 Louis Blackbird			
295 Kove je	429 Tah gmah qua	563 O gih mah qua			
296 Tshish ah gen	430 Tow ze qua	564 Wahb me me			
297 Ship zhe wah no	431 Pam bo go	565 Wahk shuk			
298 Zoa	432 O je qua	566 James Levia			
299 Ah smoot nas ma	433 Wah po pet	567 Josette Levia			
300 Mah jewas	434 Baptiste Pam bo go	568 Mah nis Levia			
301 Nancy Vieux	435 Joseph Pam bo go	569 Mary Ann Levia			
302 Julia Ann Vieux	436 Kah ge me	570 Kten no qua			
303 Na o que	437 Na dah	571 Joseph Bertrand			
304 Mwa qua	438 We zo	572 Elisabeth Bertrand			
305 Kwk jsh	439 Mah ne We zo	573 Bazile Desplatt			
306 Ahsh nick	440 Qua me	574 James W. Dehoney			
307 Ah sahn yah	441 Wah nak kwa	575 Zoa Dehoney			
308 Lewis Pinegove	442 A ain be	576 Elisabeth Dehoney			
309 Ka me gis	443 Wah wah mo qua	577 John W. Dehoney			
310 O ketch kum me qua	444 I o wa	578 Alexander Nadeau			
311 Wah bahn se	445 Nah zhnis	579 Madeline Nadeau			
312 Bah bwah we	446 Mah ne Nah zhnis	580 David Nadeau			
313 Ahzh nick ah knah kze	447 Wahb zose	581 James Baldwin			
314 Che quah kiah	448 Wahs ko	582 Mary Ann Baldwin			
315 O Ketch che	449 Ann Nah zhnis	583 James M. Baldwin			
316 Tuas wah be	450 Thomas Nah zhnis	584 Eli G. Nadeau			
317 Mzhe de	451 Le nah se quah	585 Julia A. Nadeau			
318 Wish ko be wa	452 Pa ke	586 Mary Nadeau			
319 We bgo ne ne	453 O na go	587 John A. Nadeau			
320 Mary Ann Mzhe de	454 Mni do neag	588 William T. Nadeau			
321 To posh	455 Pka o wah	589 David Laughton			
322 Ozh me ga	456 Kah kas	590 Mary J. Laughton			
323 We we say (chief)	457 Wah wahs mo qua	591 Baptiste Bourbonnie			
324 Pkahn ze	458 Wahb nim	592 John Hale			
325 Ne yabs	459 Mijh mni me	593 Julia Ann Hale			
326 William Lucier	460 Wah wahk qua	594 Samuel T. McFarland			
327 Baptiste Leclere	461 Wa wah tso	595 Leraphine McFarland			
328 O zah o yam	462 Ash kum	596 Baptiste Lafromboise			
329 Francis Pe wa shik	463 Mgh zis	597 Anthony Navarre			
330 We we say	464 O gih zha	598 Low na ne qua			
331 James D. Leclere	465 Shken je ques	599 Peter Latranch			
332 Cecile Leclere	466 John Pah mah me	600 Susan Latranch			
333 Lizette Leclere	467 Mary Ann Pah mah me	601 John B. Parish			
334 John D. Loasly Jr.	468 Mary Pah mah me	602 Mah ne Parish			
335 Paul Tack win	469 Mary Ann Pah mah me Jr.	603 Kah tish Parish			
336 Therese Tack win	470 Peter Pah mah me	604 Alexander Rodd			
337 An wah wsa (Osage)	471 Catherine Pah mah me	605 Frances Rodd			
338 Zez be e geu	472 Susan Pah mah me	606 David P. Beach			
339 Qua ke	473 Marshall	607 Albert Woods			
340 Nahk sa Nah nah qua	474 Wah wahg qua	608 John L. Rodd			
341 Mah ne Nahk se	475 Pna zwa	609 Samuel B. Rodd			
342 Ne bah we	476 Wah sah Sah qua	610 Emily E. Rodd			
343 Madeline Nahk sa	477 Kah ke qua	611 Wezo Parish			
344 Zozas O gih mah	478 I o wa qua	612 Mary Rodd			
345 Kah des	479 Che jah Rose	613 Elisabeth Rodd			
346 Pahn sug num	480 Joseph Mshah bo	614 Sophronia Mc.Niff			
347 Mah ne Msha wa qua	481 Pedahs ka qua	615 Cha kah be			

Continued Next
Month

From Tribal Secretary *Bob Davis*

The Potawatomi Grievance Committee serves as the watchdog of the tribe. They are charged with investigating allegations of misconduct and wrongdoing.

They must be:

**Honest
Objective
Sincere**

There are three qualified candidates for Grievance Committee in the 1989 election.

**Linda Capps
Jerry Motley
Esther Lowden**

I urge you to cast your vote for them.

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FOR AN OPEN, SINCERE AND HONEST GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE VOTE FOR

PATTY SUE BEETON



GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE POSITION NO. 1

Patty Sue Beeton, a descendant of the Cuellar family, was born and raised in Shawnee, Oklahoma where she also attended school. Patty earned an Associates Degree in Science from Seminole Junior College and has also taken several computer courses at Gordon Cooper Vo-Tech. Patty and her husband Joe have six children, ages 13 to 30 years, and four grandchildren.

Currently Patty is the personnel and payroll clerk for Thunderbird Bingo, run by the Absentee Shawnee Tribe. She is a former member of the Pottawatomie County Sheriff's Reserve Force.

A former member of the Potawatomi Intertribal Pow Wow Club, she still retains her membership in the Kieh-seh-she Pow Wow Club at Skiatook, OK, which she attends with her husband, Joe, who is a member of the Osage Tribe. Patty is also a member of the Sacred Heart Historical Society.

As a concerned tribal member Patty feels it is time for her to take an active role in tribal government. She decided to become involved by running for grievance committee position No. 1. Patty will work with the other members of the grievance committee to insure that the tribal government operates properly, fairly, and honestly.

DANA SCHEUERMAN



GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE POSITION NO. 3

Dana Scheuerman was born and raised in Ellinwood, KS, where she attended grade and high school. She moved to Shawnee, OK, in 1973. Dana and her husband, Terry, have two children. Since moving back to Oklahoma Dana has attended Rose State College and Gordon Cooper Vo-Tech.

Currently, Dana is the supervisor of the word processing department for one of the largest accounting firms in the state of Oklahoma. As supervisor Dana is charged with overseeing all report preparation for the firm (financial statements, audits, and various other special reports). This includes inputting the report information into a computer, assuring the accuracy of its contents and designing the final report.

Active in the Parent Advisory Committee for Title IV, Dana helped organize a benefit Pow Wow to fund a two week summer camp for the children participating.

Dana feels it is very easy to sit back and criticize but it takes real commitment and personal dedication to run for office. She has decided to make the commitment by running for grievance committee position No. 3. She, like Patty, will work with the grievance committee to insure the proper operation of the tribe.

*Patty and Dana will see that the interests of all members
of the Potawatomi Tribe are protected by insuring
fairness and integrity in tribal government.*

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Vietnam vets to hold conference

The Vietnam Era Veterans Inter-Tribal Association will hold its eighth annual conference and pow wow at the Potawatomi Tribe from June 8 to 11.

The theme of this year's conference is, "Native American Veterans: Have We Been Forgotten?"

A board of directors meeting, sweat lodge, golf tournament, rifle competition, veterans issues conference and pow wow have been slated during the four-day event.

The event is open to anyone

interested in veteran issues. For more information call (405) 275-2525.

A great record

Did you know that Native Americans have served in the United States armed forces since World War I?

During the Vietnam War, close to 90 percent of the 86,000 Indian enlistees were volunteers. In fact, Native Americans hold the highest record of service per capita of any ethnic group serving in Vietnam.

Where to stay

This year's Potawatomi Pow Wow is expected to be the second largest in the state of Oklahoma and will be held June 23-25.

Tribal members planning to attend the pow wow and General Council may wish to contact one of these area motels for

lodging:

Holiday Hotel
I-40 & Hwy 18 - Shawnee
(405) 273-3000
Best Western Cinderella
623 Kickapoo Spurr
Shawnee
(405) 273-7010
American Inn
5501 N. Harrison
Shawnee
(405) 273-2000
Best Western Holiday Harbor
I-40 & 9A
(405) 273-6231

Coachman Inn
5531 N. Harrison
Shawnee
(405) 275-6720
Value Inn
4981 N. Harrison
Shawnee
(405) 275-5310
Nobel Inn
Acme Rd. & Hwy. 177 -
Shawnee
(405) 275-8430
Shawnee Motel
1105 N. Harrison
Shawnee
(405) 273-3524

OUR FUTURE - DEPENDS ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

"The Potawatomi tribe has the land base, people and with **proper leadership**, the greatest potential for economic development in the Shawnee area.

"The future of Indian Tribes must rely on development of their land base, for income to do the much-needed social programs, if tribes are to survive. The federal funds are no longer available as in the past."

-Jack Thrope

Accomplishments of the Sac & Fox Tribe:

1. Structuring tribal government in order to develop industry.
2. \$125 million bond issue (largest ever by an Indian Tribe).
3. Purchasing of industrial plants.
4. \$30 million defense contract.



Cecil Pensoneau, Leon Bruno and Richard Whitecotton met with Jack Thrope, chairman of the Industrial Development Board of the Sac and Fox tribe on May 5, 1989. The purpose of their meeting was to discuss potential future industrial development for the Potawatomi tribe.

VOTE FOR

PENSONEAU, BRUNO AND WHITECOTTON

If you wish to donate to this campaign or help in any way, write to: Camfund, P.O. Box 624, Shawnee, OK. 74801
Campaign Manager: Sheila Hall Paid Political Advertisement Campaign Treasurer: Joe Beeton